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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

★ TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy, with storm. Temp. 24-15 (75-59). Tomorrow, cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 20-15 (68-59). LONDON: Dry and sunny. Temp. 21-10 (70-50). Tomorrow, fair. Yesterday's temp. 20-11 (68-52). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 31-16 (88-61). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 27-18 (80-65). Yesterday's temp. 24-18 (75-64).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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Finland ... [illegible]	[illegible]
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No. 28,749 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 28-29, 1975 Established 1887

House Acts To Halt Aid To the ILO

Reacts to Seating Of PLO Observers

From Wire Dispatches

GENEVA, June 27—Officials of ie financially troubled International Labor Organization (ILO) ere increasingly concerned today after the U.S. House of Representatives voted to withhold 22.4 million in contributions.

In Washington yesterday, the ouse voted to cut off the funds ecause the ILO's annual assemy voted two weeks ago to admit ie Palestine Liberation Organization as an observer. The Senate as yet to vote on the bill.

The House vote on the ILO unds was not recorded.

The action occurred as the ouse considered a $7-billion forgn appropriations measure to und the Departments of State, ommerce and Justice for a 15-onth period beginning July 1.

An ILO spokesman said that, ithout the money, the organization will have used up its reguar and emergency funds before ie end of the year and will be nable to meet its payroll.

3,000 Employees

The ILO, founded in 1919 and ie oldest of the United Nations ecialized agencies, employs 2,000 ersons in Geneva and 1,000 hers in the field.

The United States has traditionally paid one-quarter of the O budget, which was $110 million for last year and this year ombined and which had been set $143 million for next year and 77 combined.

Officials said the withholding U.S. funds would lead to the ismissal of large numbers of nployees.

Unsettled Account

The United States owes $1 million of last year's contribution nd $11.04 million for this year. Officials said that the total of 12.4 million does not explain e $22.4 million to be withheld nder the House vote.

ILO Director General Francis lanchard of France would have o comment on the congressional ction, a spokesman said, until the situation is clarified."

The AFL-CIO said last year hat it would withdraw the U.S. workers' delegation from the LO assembly this month if the PLO was admitted as an observer.

The U.S. workers' delegation ithdrew from the conference on une 12, when the ILO voted to ive the PLO observer status, verriding pleas by Western trade nionists that the guerrilla group first renounce its aim of destroyng Israel.

Opposition Cited

The House decision to delete he $22.4-million payment to the LO was made after Rep. John lack, D-W. Va., manager of the ill, said there was widespread pposition to the organization beause of the PLO move.

"Our labor representatives walkd out of the ILO in protest to he action."

However, Rep. Elford Cederberg, R-Mich., said, "This would e a serious blow to the delicate egotiations now going on in the Middle East, an affront to he rab nations."

United Press International.
Convoy of unidentified Soviet war material held up outside Nairobi by Kenya police.

Expels Russians Escorting Soviet Weaponry

Kenya Halts Uganda Arms Convoy

NAIROBI, June 27 (AP).—Kenya held four truckloads of Soviet arms bound for Uganda today after expelling five Soviet military engineers in a deepening crisis over Ugandan claims that Britain is using this country as a staging area for an invasion.

Uganda's President Idi Amin has accused Britain of planning to send in British troops from Kenya in the confrontation over Dennis Hills, a 61-year-old British teacher in Uganda who has been convicted of treason and sentenced to be shot for calling Gen. Amin a village tyrant.

The seizure of the arms convoy by Kenya followed Gen. Amin's accusations that Kenyans are "black sheep" who will follow British instructions to act against Uganda. Both Britain and Kenya have denied that there are British forces in Kenya for an invasion of Uganda.

Guarded by Police

The trucks, owned by Uganda, were carrying shrouded tracked vehicles that appeared to be tanks. The trucks were put under police guard by a lake near Nairobi.

A Soviet Embassy spokesman confirmed a newspaper report that five Soviet engineers accompanying the shipment were deported to Uganda last night.

The embassy spokesman said that he did not know exactly what was on the trucks. He said it was military equipment but "definitely not missiles."

The spokesman said no protest to Kenya was planned over the incident. He said that the embassy did not know why the convoy was seized.

The Uganda radio denied that the trucks carried military equipment and said speculation that surface-to-air missiles were being shipped to that country was "nonsense and hopeless."

A Ugandan military spokesman said the tracked vehicles were for use as civilian ferries to transport cars across the Nile River from Uganda to Zaire. He said there were two ferries on the four trucks.

The Ugandan broadcast said that Kenya's President Jomo Kenyatta had given written approval for the convoy to travel 600 miles from Mombasa, Kenya's Indian Ocean port, to Uganda. It said that Kenya's Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki gave verbal confirmation Sunday to Uganda's Defense Secretary, Col. Demirio Mondo.

There was no official Kenyan explanation of the expulsion of the Russians or of what will happen to the Ugandan trucks. Uganda has received shipments of Soviet planes, tanks, helicopters and other items across Kenya since Gen. Amin began a military buildup two years ago.

Gen. Amin's charge that Kenya was under British control brought angry responses in Nairobi newspaper editorials.

The daily Nation newspaper applauded the action of Kenya's seizure of the convoy, saying there should be a ban on all "military hardware" passing through Kenya to Uganda.

Uganda Radio Reports Arrest Of More Britons Living There

NAIROBI, June 27 (Reuters).—Uganda radio announced today that more Britons have been arrested and could face trial by military tribunal like British lecturer Dennis Hills, 61, who is due to be executed next Friday for treason.

(In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said that a message had been received from Britain's acting high commissioner (ambassador) in Kampala, James Hennessy, saying that he had no confirmation that more Britons had been arrested. The message said he was urgently seeking more information.)

Uganda radio quoted a military spokesman as saying that "some British are already in custody, awaiting military tribunal," and could face the same tribunal which tried Mr. Hills, "because their cases are even worse than that of Hills."

President Idi Amin has said that the scheduled firing-squad execution of Mr. Hills will be carried out unless British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan visits Kampala for talks.

Mr. Hills, a resident of Uganda for 11 years, was convicted of treason after comparing President Amin to a "village tyrant" in the manuscript of an unpublished book.

President Amin has not yet replied to a message in which Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson offered Wednesday to put the two nations' relations on a "new and better foundation" if Mr. Hills's life were spared.

Mr. Wilson has also said that Mr. Callaghan is ready to visit Uganda once it becomes known that Mr. Hills's execution has been countermanded.

There was no indication by Uganda radio today of the number of Britons seized in new arrests or when the arrests were made.

A British businessman, Stanley Smolen, was recently acquitted of a hoarding charge after being tried by the military tribunal that dealt with the Hills case.

There are still about 700 British subjects in Uganda, which became independent of Britain in 1962. Most are missionaries, teachers, hospital workers and technical experts.

The Uganda military spokesman was quoted by the radio today as saying that, if Britain continued to use "propaganda" against Uganda, other Britons in Uganda would be in "more trouble."

Hitler Statue Canceled

LONDON, June 27 (Reuters).—President Amin has given up the idea of building a monument to Hitler in western Uganda, Radio Uganda said today.

In a broadcast monitored here, the radio said Gen. Amin dropped the plan after being told by the Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Alexei Zakharov, that during World War II Hitler had caused the death of 50 million persons, of whom 20 million were Russians.

The ambassador gave President Amin a book called "Hot Snow," which described Hitler as a racist, imperialist and murderer, the radio said. It added that Gen. Amin had learned much about Hitler's evils and was grateful to the ambassador.

Alleges NATO Study Photographed

FBI Arrests 2 Men as Spies for Moscow

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—The FBI today arrested two men on espionage charges—a Manhattan jeweler who was said o have been recruited by Soviet ntelligence agents more than a decade ago and a mathematician who once worked on top-secret Pentagon projects.

The jeweler, Sarkis Paskalian, 45, was ordered held on $100,000 bond in New York City on a charge of conspiracy to gather classified national defense information to aid a foreign country. He could face the death penalty.

The mathematician, Sahag Dedeyan, 41, of Rockville, Md., was ordered held on $20,000 bond n Baltimore on a charge of failing to report the illegal photographing of national defense information. That charge carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Natives of Lebanon

The men, both natives of Lebanon, are distant relatives, the FBI said. Mr. Paskalian is a resident alien; Mr. Dedeyan is a naturalized citizen.

The FBI said three Soviet intelligence agents who held diplomatic posts at the United Nations were Paskalian's contacts. All three have left the country, apparently for reasons unrelated to the FBI investigation, the FBI said.

Mr. Dedeyan was an associate mathematician at the Applied Physics Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University at Silver Spring, Md., from 1966 until September, 1973, when he went to work for Operations Research, Inc., of Silver Spring. Both organizations do classified work for the Defense Department.

While at the Applied Physics Laboratory, Mr. Dedeyan wrote a secret study called "Vulnerability Analysis: U.S. Reinforcement of NATO."

70 Pages of Report

The FBI accused Mr. Paskalian of photographing about 70 pages of the report at Mr. Dedeyan's home in 1973 and passing the material to Soviet agents.

Asked if Mr. Paskalian may have passed other documents to his Soviet contacts, an FBI spokesman said: "That's all we're charging them with."

The FBI quoted Mr. Paskalian as saying he was recruited to become a spy while living in Soviet Armenia in 1962.

The FBI said he was sent to the United States in the summer of 1971 with instructions to contact Mr. Dedeyan and "develop a close relationship with him so that he could obtain classified information from him."

The FBI said Mr. Paskalian visited Mr. Dedeyan a number of times during 1972 and 1973 and asked about his work in an effort to get information.

In 1973, the FBI said, one of Mr. Paskalian's Soviet contacts gave him a camera to photograph any documents that Mr Dedeyan might have in his home.

Copy of NATO Study

The FBI said Mr. Dedeyan acknowledged discussing his NATO study in general terms with Mr. Paskalian and showing him a copy of it.

Mr. Paskalian told Mr. Dedeyan several months later that he had photographed the study and Mr. Dedeyan agreed to keep quiet, the FBI said.

Several months after that, the FBI said Mr. Paskalian handed Mr. Dedeyan an envelope containing $1,000 in used $20 bills and told him, "This is a token of our appreciation."

The FBI said Mr. Paskalian received $500 for his role in the incident.

U.S. Accuses Ex-Aide Of Fraud in Vietnam

ELKINS, W.Va., June 27 (AP).—A former Defense Department official was arrested today and held in lieu of $300,000 bond on charges of bilking the government of $1.2 million intended to buy petroleum products in South Vietnam.

The Justice Department accused David Simmons, 32, of conflict of interest by receiving the money illegally and with concealing receipt of the money in documents submitted to the government. Mr. Simmons, based in Saigon, was responsible for buying petroleum products for the South Vietnamese government until November.

Argentines Hold A General Strike

BUENOS AIRES, June 27 (AP).—Thousands of workers demonstrated here today while others joined a nationwide seven-hour general strike, presenting President Isabel Peron with her worst crisis.

Mrs. Peron met Cabinet and military chiefs to discuss the situation while thousands of workers gathered at the presidential palace. Many shouted that Social Welfare Minister José Lopez Rega should be replaced. He is linked to a tough new economic policy that has led to sharp price increases. The workers dispersed when Mrs. Peron said she would meet labor leaders.

Executive Order Affects 900

India Detainees Are Stripped Of Rights to Appeal in Court

From Wire Dispatches

NEW DELHI, June 27.—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government tonight stripped about 900 persons arrested under the nation's new emergency declaration of their constitutional rights to appeal to the courts for their release.

President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, the constitutional head of state, signed the executive order, which is designed to stop any legal proceedings on behalf of the detainees.

The order barred the detainees from invoking several of their fundamental constitutional rights—equivalent to the U.S. Bill of Rights—to seek their release.

The presidential order suspended three key constitutional articles for the prisoners. The articles normally guarantee everyone equal protection of the laws, the protection of life and personal liberty and protection against unwarranted arrest and detention.

Although no non-Indians are known to have been arrested under the emergency declaration, the new order also applies to foreigners.

The presidential order was issued a few hours after the government said opposition groups were trying to sabotage the economy.

Mrs. Gandhi's government said earlier today that about 900 persons had been arrested since she proclaimed a state of emergency yesterday and that the opposition leaders trying to sabotage the economy would be "severely dealt with."

More than 600 were arrested yesterday.

An official spokesman said about one-third of those arrested since the state of emergency was imposed were political workers and the rest were "elements detained to prevent breach of peace."

He also said that "certain persons"—who were linked with unidentified opposition political parties—had been attempting to organize hoarding and black-marketeering by businessmen.

"These people are active," the spokesman said. "They will be severely dealt with."

He said that persons opposed to the emergency were also trying to hurt the economy by calling citywide general strikes. He said that four such strikes occurred in different parts of eastern Bihar State today.

He said about 30 per cent of the businesses in Patna, the state capital, remained closed while the figure rose to about 50 per cent in three cities of Gujarat State.

The emergency decree was imposed to deal with what was described as a grave threat to national security arising from a proposed national civil disobedience campaign planned by non-Communist opposition parties.

'A Grave Threat'

Mrs. Gandhi said in a broadcast today that the campaign would have resulted in "a grave threat to public order and would have damaged the economy beyond repair."

The campaign was scheduled to begin Sunday with a week of rallies and demonstrations throughout the country to press for Mrs. Gandhi's resignation while appealing her conviction of corrupt electoral practices before the Supreme Court. The hearings are due to begin when the court returns from its summer vacation in the middle of next month.

A spokesman, A.R. Baji, said today that the Supreme Court's review of Mrs. Gandhi's conviction would go ahead as planned.

But when asked whether the Prime Minister would obey an adverse ruling, he said, "I have no brief on that subject." Last Tuesday, the court stripped Mrs. Gandhi of her vote in Parliament and said it would allow her to remain in office pending a review of her case.

Mr Baji answered questions at two news conferences at the Information Ministry here as the capital passed fitfully through its second day under the new government crackdown. He said India was, "broadly speaking," calm.

The arrests have had considerable impact on Indian life. Although mass arrests have occurred here before, the swift roundup of large numbers of political opponents was without precedent in India's 28 years as an independent republic.

High Indian officials said privately today that they were pained by the security measures and Mrs. Gandhi, in a nationwide radio address tonight, said she hoped the state of emergency could be lifted "very soon."

All news dispatches are now based on official government briefings and on other information cleared by censors.

None of New Delhi's seven English-language newspapers was published today because they were without electricity for the second day. The government spokesman said he did not know why there was no electricity.

United News of India reported in a censored dispatch from

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

John Scali

If Armistice Pact Is Maintained

U.S., Seoul Offer to Substitute Their Units for UN Command

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 27 (AP).—The United States and South Korea offered today to replace the UN command in Korea with U.S. and South Korean officers by Jan. 1, provided that the Chinese and North Koreans agree that the 1953 armistice accord will continue in force.

The object of the offer—made in a U.S. letter to the UN Security Council and in a South Korean Foreign Ministry statement—was to undercut annual proposals by Communist and nonaligned nations that the General Assembly call for the dissolution of the command or the withdrawal of foreign troops in Korea under the UN flag.

John Scali, U.S. delegate to the UN, submitted the proposal.

Such proposals have nearly received majority support in the last two assembly sessions. If the American-officered UN Command were to be dissolved, the United States could argue that all of its 38,000 troops in South Korea were there by bilateral agreement and that the assembly had no business talking about them.

Party to Agreement

Both Washington and Seoul have argued that the status of the armistice agreement, which ended the 1950-1953 Korean War, would be questionable if the UN Command—a party to the agreement—were to be dissolved.

The other signers to the agreement, concluded July 27, 1953, were North Korea and China and the U.S. note made it clear that they would have to form consent to replacing the UN Command with Americans and South Koreans.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the United States has always been willing to see the UN Command in Korea dismantled as long as a substitute mechanism was provided for maintaining the peace.

Demilitarized Zone

Tensions have been high along the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Korea since the Communist victories in Indochina.

On Saturday, the South Korean government put all government employees on alert for the first time since the Korean war. The alert was intensified Tuesday, on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the outbreak of the war. But no major incidents were reported on the DMZ and the alert was ended today.

Labor Loses Local Election And Voting Edge in Commons

LONDON, June 27 (AP).—Britain's Conservative party won a special parliamentary election in the London suburb of West Woolwich today, wiping out the Labor government's effective majority in the House of Commons.

Conservative candidate Peter Bottomley, 32, an industrial economist, polled a 2,382-vote plurality to capture the seat long held by the Labor party.

The election, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Laborite Bill Hamling earlier this year, is the first parliamentary poll since last October's general election.

Mr. Bottomley received 17,280 votes, Labor candidate Joe Stanyer got 14,898, and Liberal Sheilagh Hobday received 1,884.

Setback for Wilson

The Conservative victory was attributed to dissatisfaction with Prime Minister Harold Wilson's economic policies. Inflation in Britain is running at a record annual rate of 25 per cent.

Political commentators said the election, with a low turnout of 62.3 per cent, was fought primarily on the inflation issue.

The Labor government has 318 seats in the 635-member House of Commons, but an effective vote of only 315. One seat is held by fugitive legislator John Stonehouse, who is in Australia fighting extradition on fraud, theft and conspiracy charges, and two seats are held by nonvoting House of Commons officers.

The Conservatives have 278 seats, including two nonvoting House of Commons officers, one of them the Speaker. The Liberal party, nationalists and other independents hold 39 seats, giving the combined opposition a voting strength of 315. Thus, Mr. Wilson's Labor party no longer has a majority.

An Embarrassment

However, political commentators said that, for the time being at least, the standoff is unlikely to make much practical difference beyond embarrassing Mr. Wilson's government.

It would be rare for the Tories and the rest of the opposition to vote the same way on any single issue in a situation that would compel Mr. Wilson constitutionally to resign. But the vote also puts the Labor administration in a vulnerable position in a vote on a critical issue.

The victory provided a much-needed boost for Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher's quarreling party members. A probable consequence is that rank-and-file Tories will give more support to their new leader.

The Conservative gain underscored what seems to be an erosion of popular confidence in the capacity of Mr. Wilson and his government to control Britain's inflation rate.

From leftists and rightists alike among his own followers, Mr. Wilson and his ministers have come under fire for failing to act firmly to bolster the economy.

Mr. Wilson and Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey have pledged to come up with economic remedies in the next few weeks.

Sweeping economies in public spending, cuts in consumption, emergency controls on pricing and possibly on wages are anticipated. The measures could result, experts say, in a 50-per-cent rise in unemployment, which is now near 1 million.

3d World at Food Talks Asks Aide, an American, to Resign

By Juan de Onis

ROME, June 27 (NYT).—Delegates from developing countries disrupted the closing session of the World Food Council today to protest the lack of concrete decisions by donor countries on food and fertilizer aid levels.

The delegates from Africa and Latin America demanded that the council meeting be suspended and they called for the resignation of the council's executive secretariat, headed by John Hannah, a former head of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

No significant resolutions were adopted after three days of statements and procedural wrangling in the first meeting of the council created by last year's World Food Conference.

Sayed Marei, the Egyptian who was elected president of the 36-nation council, ended a plenary session after the delegates of Mexico, Senegal, Guinea, Togo and Cuba strongly attacked the secretariat for failure to provide translation services for a meeting of the developing countries, known as the Group of 77.

"This is not an isolated case but part of an effort to prevent the developing countries from presenting their views," said Manuel Armendariz, the Mexican delegate, speaking for the Latin-American group.

The demand for the immediate resignation of the secretariat was made by Sidi Mohammed Diouri of Senegal, speaking for the African group.

The African and some Latin-American delegates pounded their desks and clapped their hands in support of the Senegalese proposal.

The protest was considered to have been building up since it became clear that donor countries, such as the United States and members of the European Economic Community, were not prepared to pledge at this time increased food aid and fertilizer supplies.

Western delegates said that this

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

In 2 California Sessions

Nixon Gives His First Watergate Testimony

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 27 (IHT).—Former President Richard Nixon gave his first sworn testimony relating to the Watergate scandal earlier this week, court papers revealed today.

Appearing voluntarily before Watergate prosecutors and two grand jurors on Monday and Tuesday at a Coast Guard station next to his California estate, the former president testified for 11 hours on subjects related to Watergate, which forced his resignation last Aug. 8.

In a stipulation filed before U.S. Judge George Hart late yesterday, Mr. Nixon's attorney, Herbert Miller, said his client wanted the facts of the testimony made public in response to inquiries made about the proceeding. The papers were signed by Mr. Miller and Watergate special prosecutor Henry Ruth.

In a statement, Mr. Miller said that "it was the desire of the former president to cooperate with the special prosecutor" and emphasized that "Mr. Nixon was not under subpoena."

The attorney said that Mr. Nixon had testified on a wide range of subjects. The testimony has been sealed as part of the grand jury investigation.

The current grand jury, the only one of three special panels created to investigate the scandal that is still in existence, has reportedly been probing various subjects on the periphery of Watergate, including illegal campaign financing and campaign donations involving Howard Hughes and one of Mr. Nixon's closest friends, Charles (Bebe) Rebozo. The grand jury is scheduled to end its work next Thursday.

In his statement, Mr. Miller said that Mr. Nixon had asked to testify in California instead of traveling to Washington and that Judge Hart had agreed.

"It was Mr. Nixon's feeling," the lawyer said, "in view of the anticipated length of his testimony, the present state of his health and the complications unavoidably attendant to extended travel, that his examination would be most efficiently conducted in California."

Before his questioning in San Clemente, Mr. Nixon was given a physical examination, Mr. Miller said.

Mr. Nixon has suffered from blood clots in his leg and the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Strong Belief in Herself

Legacy of Nehru Is Apparent In Mrs. Gandhi's Latest Moves

By Joseph Lelyveld

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT).—Nearly four decades ago, the Indian independence movement was scandalized by an anonymous and defamatory portrait of its adored Jawaharlal Nehru that appeared in a Calcutta journal. Although Nehru called himself a democrat and a socialist, the article warned, he had "all the makings of a dictator in him" for he was too willful and impatient to "brook for long the slow processes of democracy."

Only later was it revealed that the author of that portrait was Nehru himself. Indira Gandhi, his only child and political heir, has never displayed her father's literary flair or capacity for self-detachment, but she has inherited his impulses and an unshakable conviction that her leadership is essential for India's unity and survival.

Now that she has chosen to silence her political opponents by sending hundreds to jail, including such leaders of the independence movement as the aging Jaya Prakash Narayan and Morarji Desai, Mrs. Gandhi will inevitably be accused of destroying the liberal democracy that her father attempted to implant in a vast country.

Toward Social Justice

She will reply that she is attempting to make good on the unfulfilled promises of social justice that were another part of the Nehru legacy. But the issue that provoked Mrs. Gandhi into using the police powers that she has quietly amassed in recent years was clearly limited to her own survival in office. Wednesday night's arrests and declaration of a state of emergency followed by only two days a ruling of a Supreme Court justice that temporarily stripped her of her right to vote in Parliament as a result of her conviction by a lower court on two charges of corrupt electoral practices.

At first glance, Mrs. Gandhi, who is now 57, seems totally bereft of the dictatorial attributes that her father perceived in himself. Both as a public and private person, she is usually anything but magnetic. Remote and diffident in manner, her attention tends to wander in the middle of conversations and parliamentary debates. Only when she is on a rostrum in front of tens of thousands of massed Indian villagers does she display confidence in her ability to establish rapport with others, or a marked interest in doing so.

Easier to Control

is misleading impression of ring ineffectuality was partly nsible for her being chosen Prime Minister in January, when her father's imme- e successor, Lal Bahadur Shastri, died unexpectedly of a heart attack. The political barons who then dominated the Congress party imagined that Indira Gandhi would be easier to control than Mr. Desai, her main rival.

As they soon found out, that was one of the great political miscalculations of recent times. Within four years, she had recreated the Congress party in her own image, forcing her would-be manipulators into impotent opposition. Since then, she has ruled as an unabashed strong woman.

Her withdrawn character and inner toughness are obvious by-products of a lonely and sometimes tormented childhood. Her earliest memories are steeped in politics.

Her father went to prison for the first time only a few weeks after her fourth birthday. Her mother, Kamala, was also periodically jailed by the colonial authorities. Still, she was a major presence in her daughter's life.

Shy and Intense

A shy and intense woman who is said to have been "dazzlingly beautiful" when she married at 16, Kamala Nehru had little of the Western education or social ease on which her husband's family placed a high value. As a result, she was often slighted.

Her daughter never forgot or forgave those slights.

"I saw [illegible] being hurt and I was deter[illegible]d not to be hurt," she once told an interviewer who asked about her mother's influence.

Mother and daughter prayed together daily and it is Kamala's influence that accounts for the fact that Mrs. Gandhi seems at home—as her father never was—in the religious culture of India.

In 1941, after her mother's death, she and a childhood friend, Feroze Gandhi, announced to the consternation of her family that they planned to wed. The problem was that Mr. Gandhi (who was not related to Mohandas Gandhi) was not a Hindu like the Nehrus but a Parsi.

The marriage took place in March, 1942. They had two sons. But in 1946, Nehru had become Prime Minister and Mrs. Gandhi was called to New Delhi as his official hostess. As her life became increasingly taken up with service to her father, her marriage crumbled.

Her Father's Daughter

Even after she became Prime Minister, she was known mainly as her father's daughter. But she was determined, as she later said, to demonstrate that she was "not merely a daughter but a person in her own right."

Appropriately, she achieved this ambition at the polls. In March, 1971, she called a general election a year early and campaigned relentlessly on a ringing populist slogan: "Abolish Poverty." Responding to that promise and Mrs. Gandhi, Indian voters returned her to power with a parliamentary majority almost as great as those her father had won.

But the slogan came back to haunt her government. Poor crops—compounded by mismanagement of the economy and the rise in the world prices for oil and petroleum—plunged India into a seemingly bottomless economic crisis. Mrs. Gandhi seemed indifferent to spreading corruption within her government and party and merely defensive in reply to the charge of her critics that she lacked any vision for India more compelling than the perpetuation of her own power.

She bristled when Mr. Narayan aroused youthful audiences with the charge that she harbored dictatorial ambitions, that the India she led was already a "dead democracy." In March, she faced an interviewer with a question of her own: "If you say India has lost her way, will you tell me one country which has not?"

Greek Sentenced In Coup Killing

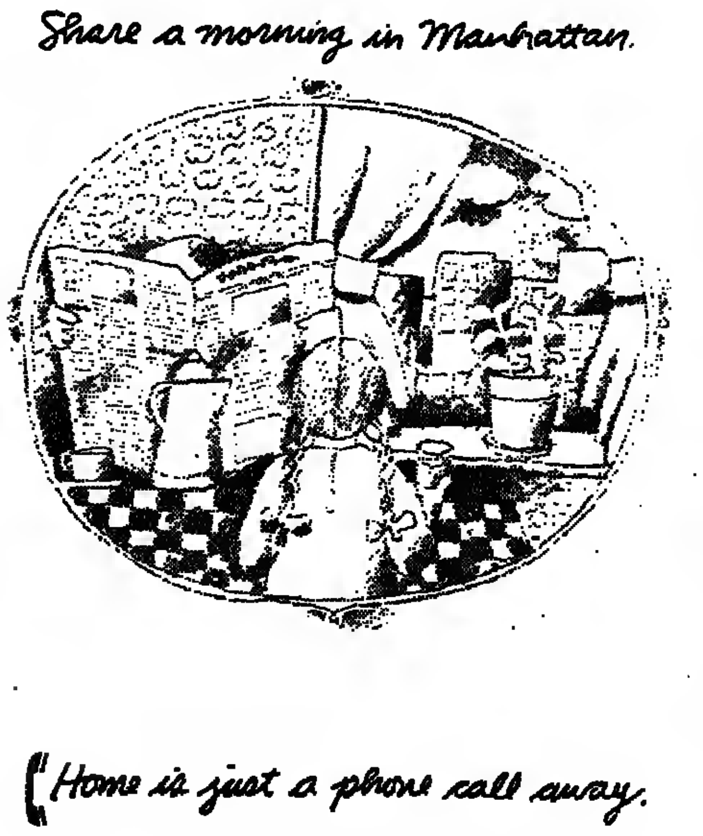
ATHENS, June 27 (AP).—A retired Greek Army captain was convicted today of murdering a political dissident four days after the military seized power in 1967 and was sentenced to eight years in jail.

A military tribunal found that Constantine Kotsaris killed Panayiotis Ellis, who was being held at a race track near Athens. It ruled, however, that the murder had not been premeditated.

More than 2,000 persons, most of them leftists, were detained at the race track in the days following the April, 1967, coup.

Liner Heads to Drydock

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP).—An Italian Line spokesman said the 45,911-ton luxury liner Michelangelo will go into drydock at its home port of Genoa and then be put up for sale. It left here last night. A sister ship, the Raffaello, is already out of service.


Share a morning in Manhattan.

Home is just a phone call away.

Associated Press.

NUCLEAR AGREEMENT—West German Foreign Minister Hans—Dietrich Genscher (right) and Brazilian counterpart, Antonio Azerido da Silveira, sign agreement in Bonn.

Despite U.S. Misgivings

Bonn, Brazil Sign Deal on A-Power

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, June 27 (NYT).—The West German government, despite U.S. objections, signed a multi-billion-dollar nuclear technology agreement today with Brazil, which pledged not to use the pact to build atomic explosive devices.

The United States had pressed the West Germans for even tighter controls than the ones they succeeded in putting into the treaty, officials said. Washington held back from provoking a major confrontation with Bonn over the agreement, but some U.S. senators and congressmen complained earlier this month that West Germany was about to unleash an atomic menace in America's backyard.

The agreement is expected to bring the West German nuclear power plant industry at least $4 billion in contracts for reactors, generators and a uranium-enrichment system during the next 15 years. In return, the Germans will get a dependable source of raw uranium ore.

The West Germans say they trust the Brazilians' assurance that they want the nuclear power plants and technology for peaceful purposes.

The U.S. government denied permission for American firms to bid for Brazil's business last year because Brazil had refused to sign the nonproliferation treaty controlling the spread of nuclear weapons.

Low-level State Department officials in Washington and Bonn have repeatedly expressed U. S. reservations about the agreement signed today by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Foreign Minister Antonio Azerido da Silveira of Brazil.

But the Germans have never been persuaded that the U. S. objections were serious. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Wednesday that "the American government, which understands the matter better than some senators, has not directed criticism at us, so I conclude the criticism in some parts of the American press goes back to industrial interests."

Mr. Genscher said after the signing ceremony this morning that deliveries of equipment under the treaty "will not take place for a number of years." A West German official added that before Bonn grants any export licenses, Brazil must sign separate agreements on control and supervision with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

Under the agreement, a West German consortium will build four 1,300-megawatt nuclear power plants in Brazil by 1986, and another four plants by 1990. A joint Brazilian-West German company, with the Germans in the minority, will be formed to manage them and develop an independent Brazilian nuclear capability.

In addition, the West Germans will be selling Brazil the technology and equipment for a "complete nuclear fuel cycle" with systems capable of producing both plutonium and highly enriched uranium—which theoretically could be used to produce nuclear weapons.

This is the part that has aroused fears in the U.S. government, which favors stronger international controls over the delivery of such complete systems to countries that do not yet have nuclear arsenals.

New-Resources Report

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 27 (NYT).—Vast new uranium reserves have been discovered in Brazil, a newspaper reported yesterday. The discoveries were said to be outlined in a secret report by French geologists who, accompanied by Brazilian geologists, made a 60-day tour of the country's principal uranium sites, particularly in the far north.

Indian Detainees Are Stripped Of Rights to Appeal in Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Bombay that the chief minister of Central Maharashtra State said the government would take "serious note" of some Bombay newspapers that violated censorship rules by publishing the names of arrested persons and of leaving editorial columns blank.

In Washington, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen expressed opposition to India's newly imposed press censorship but would not comment on other developments in the country.

In London, Amnesty International said it sent Mrs. Gandhi a cable saying that "arrests constitute departure from long-standing traditions of democracy in India and we urge you to take immediate steps to release all prisoners."

In Rome, Indian Ambassador Apa Pant told Italian pacifist leaders protesting India's crackdown, "I do not understand how Mrs. Indira Gandhi could have unleashed this chain of events," the Italian news agency said.

Approval From Moscow

MOSCOW, June 27 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today voiced strong approval of the Indian government's introduction of a state of emergency and the arrest of opposition leaders—measures it said that were aimed at the protection of the country's progressive achievements.

A commentary in the Communist party newspaper Pravda said the action of Prime Minister Gandhi proved that the struggle between democratic forces and reaction in India was becoming increasingly sharp.

Criticism From Peking

PEKING, June 27 (Reuters).—China said tonight that Mrs. Gandhi had committed a "bitter mockery of bourgeois democracy" by declaring the state of emergency.

In the first Chinese comment on the Indian emergency, the official Chinese News Agency reported that an atmosphere of terror had appeared in many areas of India and warned that the situation would become more turbulent.

Relations between Peking and New Delhi have been strained for years. China has been deeply suspicious of Soviet influence in India and especially critical of Mrs. Gandhi.

Ashland Admits 3 Questionable Fund Transfers

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP).—Ashland Oil Inc. said today that a company investigation of overseas financial practices revealed the questionable transfer of funds in three instances.

The three instances were payments of $30,000 to a Nigerian consultant and a total of $190,000 to two government officials in Gabon.

The company said the payment to the Nigerian official was "in connection with general business opportunities in that country." An Ashland official said that before the payment to the officials in Gabon he was advised by one of the officials "that the monies would be used by both recipients for social welfare and public purposes."

As part of a consent decree filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and a federal court last month, the Kentucky-based oil company agreed to investigate overseas cash transfers and disbursements that the SEC said had not been properly disclosed in the company's financial statements. The announcement today was based on a report that the company said was delivered yesterday to a board of directors meeting in New York.

Morocco Warned In Spanish Note

MADRID, June 27 (UPI).—Spain warned Morocco yesterday that a repetition of armed action against the Spanish Sahara might have "grave consequences."

The warning was delivered to Moroccan Ambassador Abdellatif Filali. Also yesterday, two bombs exploded in the center of the Spanish port town of Ceuta which is claimed by Morocco. The blast killed one person and injured two others, including a soldier, official reports said.

Mr. Filali was handed a note at the Foreign Ministry which expressed Spain's "energetic protest against the acts of violence recently committed by military units based in Morocco against Spanish units and military installations in the western [Spanish] Sahara."

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Baader-Meinhof Trial Is Interrupted Again

STUTTGART, June 27 (Reuters).—The trial of the four alleged leaders of the anarchist Baader-Meinhof gang was adjourned yesterday to permit the defense to obtain photocopies of trial documents confiscated on Monday and Tuesday from a former defense lawyer. The five-week-old trial has frequently been halted by procedural disputes.

Presiding Judge Theodor Prinzing said the police confiscation of documents from Klaus Croissant had hampered the work of defense counsel Hans Heinz Heldmann, who replaced Mr. Croissant in the trial two weeks ago. Mr. Croissant was arrested Tuesday but denied police allegations that he had acted as a courier for the suspected group leaders during their three-year pretrial detention.

East German Sets Visit

LONDON, June 27 (UPI).—East German Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier will visit London Tuesday and Wednesday, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

U.S. Acts to Let Hiss Examine the 'Pumpkin Papers'

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP).—The Justice Department said Wednesday that it is taking steps to allow Alger Hiss to examine the "pumpkin papers," which played a key role in his perjury conviction 25 years ago.

Hiss, 70, has been seeking access to the papers and other documents as part of a continuing effort to prove his innocence. His efforts, along with those of others interested in the government's prosecution of him, could reopen examination of the controversial case.

Attorney General Edward Levi, in a letter to Hiss's lawyer, said that he had asked U.S. Attorney Paul Curran in New York to open containers holding five rolls of microfilm "if they are in fact located therein" and to take "prompt steps" to determine whether anything on the film cannot be shown to Hiss.

The "pumpkin papers" were produced by Hiss's principal accuser, Whittaker Chambers, who charged that Hiss had supplied him with military secrets in the 1930s. To support his charges, Chambers produced five rolls of microfilm that he said he had stored in a hollowed out pumpkin on his Maryland farm.

Hiss was convicted of perjury in January, 1950, and served more than three years of a five-year sentence.

But Pressure Could Force Action

Turkey, Admitting Reliance, Not Eager to Shut U.S. Bases

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, June 27 (NYT).—Turkey still believes that its security depends heavily on the United States, according to well-informed government officials, and will not make any moves against U.S. military operations here until there is no longer any hope of easing the current embargo on U.S. arms supplies to Ankara.

However, a combination of domestic political pressure and wounded national pride eventually could force the government to take some action, even if it hurts Turkey's own defense interests, the officials said.

The arms embargo, followed by the triumph of Communist forces in Southeast Asia, has caused a widespread loss of confidence here in U.S. commitments to its allies. Many Turks and Americans here agree that relations between Ankara and Washington "will never be the same again."

Congress imposed the embargo in February on the grounds that Turkey had illegally used U.S. arms to intervene in Cyprus. It said the ban could be lifted only if progress were made toward a Cyprus settlement.

Patience Urged

President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger repeatedly denounced the embargo and urged Turkish leaders to be patient while the administration tried to reverse the congressional decision. The Turks agreed.

Then in late March, after a six-month political crisis, Premier Suleyman Demirel formed a shaky coalition government and, with Senate elections scheduled for the fall, the truce started to collapse. In recent weeks, Mr. Demirel has been fiercely attacked by former Premier Bulent Ecevit for not being more decisive. Some analysts said that he also is under pressure from Turkey's military leaders to counteract the embargo.

Last week, Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil announced that if the embargo were not lifted in 30 days, Turkey would seek to renegotiate the status of U.S. bases here, which are formally called "common defense installations." There are more than 20, including a major air base and highly sophisticated electronic monitoring stations beamed toward the Soviet Union.

On Monday, Mr. Kissinger warned that no country was "doing us a favor by remaining in an alliance with us" and that "no ally can pressure us by a threat of termination."

No Longer Bound

In an interview Wednesday, Mr. Caglayangil denied that Turkey was trying to put pressure on the United States. He repeated the argument that since Washington had unilaterally abrogated the agreement with Turkey by imposing the embargo, Ankara was no longer bound to retain U.S. bases.

"They created the problem," the foreign minister said, "and they want me to solve it."

Mr. Caglayangil said that Turkey remained "completely flexible" and that its attitude toward the U.S. bases would be determined by the situation in Washington next month.

Suspension Seen

If the embargo remains in force, most analysts here expect Turkey to suspend operations at a few bases without closing them completely. The government could also curtail certain privileges enjoyed by U.S. servicemen here, such as the duty-free import of goods.

The Turks are moving cautiously because, they concede, the bases have important benefits for Turkey and NATO. More importantly, Ankara is reluctant to start a cycle of recrimination that could get out of control.

Since more than 90 per cent of the Turkish armed forces have U.S. equipment, any change in supplies would be costly and inefficient. Moreover, since those forces would be no match for the Soviet Union, Turkey continues to rely on the "nuclear umbrella" of the United States to guarantee its security, Mr. Caglayangil said.

Ford Renews Efforts

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI).—President Ford renewed his efforts yesterday to lift the ban on U.S. arms shipments to Turkey by meeting with a group of influential members of the House of Representatives.

Rep. John McFall, D-Calif., said afterward that the House might take action by "about the middle of next month" to lift the ban. The Senate already has voted to end the embargo.

Ishan Sabri Caglayangil

Nixon Talks On Watergate

(Continued from Page 1)

condition worsened during the months before and immediately after his resignation until surgery was necessary.

The former president's health was reported as a major factor in the pardon for all Watergate offenses granted him last September by President Ford.

Mr. Nixon's physical condition also kept him from testifying in the three-month Watergate cover-up trial, which ended Jan. 1 with the conviction of former high White House and re-election aides.

At that time, a panel of doctors appointed by Judge John Sirica said that Mr. Nixon was too ill even to give a deposition. Since then, Mr. Nixon has made a marked improvement but his doctors say that renewed stress could cause a recurrence of his ailment.

The former president was one of 20 unindicted co-conspirators in the Watergate cover-up. Mr. Ford's pardon prevented an indictment after his resignation.

Egypt's Bureaucratic Setup Delays Use of All U.S. Aid

By Jack Foisie

CAIRO, June 27.—The U.S. Agency for International Development mission here has been unable to allocate all of the $250 million earmarked for Egyptian development, including postwar reconstruction projects, as the first year of the renewed assistance program ends.

Under authorization by the U.S. Congress, the money must be allocated during the fiscal year that will end at midnight Monday. AID officials here are hopeful that the last-minute completion of feasibility studies will allow the unspent money—about $70 million—to be committed before the deadline.

But they are irritated that Egypt criticized congressional delays in authorizing the aid—it was not appropriated until January—but then was not really prepared to spend it.

In seeking to distribute the first U.S. assistance to Egypt after a seven-year break in diplomatic relations, AID officials found that a number of proposed projects for Suez Canal cities had not been sufficiently studied.

They included a Suez city cement plant, which was hampered by uncertainty about the close availability of raw materials; an Ismailia power station, about which there was indecision as to whether it should be for thermo-power or gas turbines, and Port Said grain silos, for which there was a lack of engineering data on the cost of construction in the sand-and-salt soil.

U.S.-Funded Studies

Egypt seemed so lacking in feasibility studies that AID officials decided to earmark $1 million just for that purpose.

A big chunk of the AID money, $80 million, went to Egypt as a loan to import critically needed raw materials for its flagging industries.

AID officials indicated that if a worthwhile project could not be found for the unspent $70 million by Monday night, that sum also will be committed as a term loan to Egypt for commodity imports.

The resultant total of $150 million spent in this fashion would be indicative of Egypt's precarious economic condition, in which it has no foreign exchange to keep its limited steel and textile industries supplied with the raw materials that the nation itself cannot provide.

Some other AID money was spent on financing projects to reopen the canal.

There is no legal way in which the still unspent $70 million could be given to President Anwar Sadat to ease his critical credit problems. Egypt is in debt to commercial banks for millions in short-term, high-interest loans, and may have to default on some of them.

It has been reported in Cairo newspapers, which attributed the information to officials who accompanied Mr. Sadat for his June 1-2 meeting with President Ford in Salzburg, that the United States is forging a conglomerate of European and Middle East nations, with Japan added, to help bail Mr. Sadat out of his financial problems.

American participation in such a funding program would require congressional approval.

Others Irked

Even top-level Egyptian officials acknowledge that decision-making is aggravatingly slow, because of a burdensome bureaucracy.

Other nations, including oil-rich Arab neighbors, have expressed dissatisfaction with the Egyptian government for not being able to act quickly on international financial matters.

Mr. Sadat reshuffled his Cabinet in April to get economic recovery moving, but the main effect was to create more ministries—35 in all. AID officials say that they have to deal with five or six of them to get projects approved for American assistance funding.

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4th-Day Fighting Closes Beirut's Firms, Schools

BEIRUT, June 27 (AP).—Shops, business offices and schools closed here today as mortar and machine-gun battles between Moslems and Christians raged for the fourth day.

It was the third major shutdown since April and the Lebanese government said that the situation in the capital was "deteriorating rapidly." Casualties totaled at least 21 dead and more than 50 wounded.

Some residents fled battle areas in cars loaded with personal possessions. Others, reached by telephone, said that they were pinned down by gunfire and grenade blasts and were running out of food.

The American University canceled commencement exercises scheduled for today and tomorrow. Other schools postponed final examinations.

President Suleiman Franjieh held an "extraordinary security meeting" with senior military and police commanders last night, prompting speculation that a state of emergency might be declared.

Executive of ITT Guilty of Bribing Belgian Official

BRUSSELS, June 27 (NYT).—Frank Pepermans, the managing director of the Belgian subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph, was convicted today of bribing an official of the state telephone service to get favorable treatment on equipment contracts.

Pepermans, 55, of Antwerp, was given a six months suspended sentence and fined $500.

This was the maximum sentence possible under Belgian law for a conviction on the charge of "compromising the integrity" of a government official and was meant by the court as an example.

Pepermans was accused of giving Germain Baudrin, former head of the Belgian Régie des Télégraphes et des Téléphones, $39,000 in gifts since 1966. The company, which employs 14,500 workers, is the largest equipment supplier for the Belgian telephone network.

Baudrin was convicted earlier this week of accepting bribes and sentenced to four years in prison.

Cosmos-747 Orbited

MOSCOW, June 27 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched Cosmos-747 into orbit today, Tass announced.

3d World at Food Talks Asks Aide, an American, to Resign

(Continued from Page 1)

was a ministerial conference to discuss guidelines for the council and other international bodies in the agricultural field and never was supposed to be a pledging meeting.

Mr. Hannah was appointed by United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. According to some African delegates, the appointment was insisted upon by the U.S. government as a condition for providing any cooperation to the council.

But there are doubts among the developing countries now over how committed the U.S. government is to providing capital to a proposed international fund for agricultural development.

A working group will meet next week to consider the organization of such a fund, for which Saudi Arabia and Iran have announced they will make contributions, as well as Britain, the Netherlands and others.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has said that the United States would support the organization of such a fund and endorsed an annual level of $1 billion. But he did not commit the United States to make any specific contribution.

Quake Rocks Taiwan

TAIPEI, June 27 (AP).—An earthquake registering 5.6 on the Richter scale shook Taiwan today. No damage or casualties were reported. The Weather Bureau said the center of the quake was in the Pacific Ocean, six miles east of Hualien in Eastern Taiwan.

Atom Bomb Exploded Under Nevada Desert

MERCURY, Nev., June 27 (AP).—A nuclear device at least 10 times more powerful than the bomb that leveled Hiroshima in World War II was detonated beneath the Nevada test site yesterday, a federal spokesman said.

The test was the second in a week. The explosion yielded a force of between 200 and 1,000 kilotons, a spokesman for the Energy Research and Development Administration said. The exact yield could not be released, he said. The Hiroshima bomb had a force of 20 kilotons.

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Tribunal Defers Liability Issue

Forced Confinement in U.S. Of Nonviolent Insane Barred

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP).—The U.S. Supreme Court, proclaiming a constitutional "right to liberty" for thousands of mentally ill individuals, ruled yesterday that insane persons cannot be confined involuntarily if they are not dangerous and can live safely in the outside world.

A mere judgment that an individual is mentally ill, the court said, "cannot justify a state's locking a person up against his will and keeping him indefinitely in simple custodial confinement."

The decision was unanimous, partly because the court did not take the further step of deciding whether the Constitution guarantees a "right to treatment" for mental hospital patients. Chief Justice Warren Burger, in a long concurring opinion, declared that he was prepared to rule that there is no such constitutional right.

Degree of Liability

Also deferred was the degree of civil liability that must be risked by state hospital officials and psychiatrists who, like the doctors in the case considered, are responsible for keeping nondangerous persons in institutions.

The decision was a personal victory for Kenneth Donaldson, 68, a retired carpenter who was confined without treatment for 15 years in a Florida state hospital.

It was also a victory for mental health groups and the American Civil Liberties Union, which said Mr. Donaldson was typical of many thousands of individuals who are placed in mental hospitals and forgotten.

Committed initially in 1957 at the age of 48 on the request of his parents who were concerned about his mental state, Mr. Donaldson remained in confinement despite repeated pleas that he was not insane or dangerous.

He was released three years ago on the recommendation of a sympathetic hospital staff following the retirement of Dr. J.B. O'Connor, who served as clinical director and later superintendent during Mr. Donaldson's confinement.

Release Blocked

Evidence showed that Dr. O'Connor had blocked Mr. Donaldson's release although the court noted the patient was employable and "posed no danger to others during his long confinement or indeed at any point in his life."

On one occasion, the court noted, Dr. O'Connor told a group trying to obtain Mr. Donaldson's release that he could be released only to his parents. But he never advised the parents "and, as O'Connor knew, Donaldson's parents were too elderly and infirm to take responsibility for him."

A federal court jury awarded Mr. Donaldson $38,000 in damages for invasion of his civil rights by Dr. O'Connor and Dr. John Gumanis of the hospital staff.

But that award was set aside and the court called for further proceedings based on the doctors' arguments that they believed in good faith that they were acting within the law.

Butz Endorses Tighter Check on Grain Shipments

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP).—Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz said yesterday he wants to tighten inspections of grain being shipped to foreign customers but added that he does not favor the government's taking over the job.

Mr. Butz conceded at a press conference that there was justification for some foreign complaints about U.S. grain quality. He also admitted that there were flaws in the inspection system but insisted that "the percentage of irregularities is remarkably small when you consider the numbers involved."

A two-year government probe of fraud and corruption in the certification of ships and grading of grain has produced more than a dozen indictments in New Orleans and Houston. Mr. Butz quipped that even Jesus Christ "got one wrong out of 12."

Agriculture Department officials supervise the grading and weighing of grain and the certification of the ships carrying it abroad. However, actual inspections are carried out by government licensed agents. Mr. Butz said he has named a task force to work out ways of strengthening the system.

Ford News Aide Criticizes Press Over 'Cynicism'

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen sharply criticized unnamed members of the Washington press corps yesterday and threatened to discontinue his daily news briefings in their present form.

But later, Mr. Nessen told newsmen: "We really are not considering abolishing the briefing; we never really considered it."

During a first briefing on the subject, Mr. Nessen said:

"I think some people here are too quick to make unsubstantiated charges or implications that I am lying or that my credibility has been destroyed ... This President has been in office for 10 months now and I think that's more than time enough for this blind, mindless, irrational suspicion and cynicism and distrust to evaporate."

Pressed by reporters to elaborate, he met later with a group and said: "I was not angry and I did not act in a fit of pique and I didn't feel personally persecuted. I just don't think the briefing is serving the purpose as well as it might."

Ford to Name Curley As Envoy to Ireland

WASHINGTON, June 27 (UPI).—President Ford said yesterday that he would nominate Walter Curley to be U.S. ambassador to Ireland and Burton Malkiel to serve on the White House Council of Economic Advisers.

Mr. Curley, 52, a New York businessman, will be nominated to succeed John Moore, who will resign on Monday as envoy to Ireland. The White House said Mr. Malkiel, 43, chairman of the economics department at Princeton University since 1969, was being chosen to succeed Gary Seevers.

U.S. Indicts 19 In Payola Probe In Pop Records

NEWARK, N.J., June 27 (NYT).—Nineteen persons, three of them presidents of record companies, and six corporations were indicted Monday as "the first step" in a nationwide payola investigation by the U.S. attorneys of Newark, New York, Philadelphia and Los Angeles.

The seven indictments included charges of illegal payments of radio station personnel by record companies, income tax evasion, mail fraud and interstate transportation of stolen property.

U.S. Attorney Jonathan Goldstein of Newark said that after a two-year investigation this was only "the beginning" of the inquiry into payola in the billion-dollar pop record industry. In explaining why no disk jockeys had been indicted, he said they had been very cooperative.

Among those indicted were: Kenneth Gamble, president of Gamble-Huff Records, one of the most successful companies in the sale of pop and soul music; Nat Tarnopol, president of Brunswick Record Corp., and Clive Davis, who was fired by CBS Records where he was president and is now president of Arista Records.

United Press International.

Law enforcement officers look for slayers of FBI men on South Dakota Reservation.

While Serving Arrest Warrants

2 FBI Agents Slain in Indian Enclave

PINE RIDGE, S.D., June 27 (AP).—Two FBI agents attempting to serve arrest warrants at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation were shot and killed yesterday.

"It looked like an execution. They were riddled with bullets," South Dakota Attorney General William Janklow said.

The two agents, Jack Coler, 28, and Ronald Williams, 28, were killed after they tried to serve warrants on persons who were holed up in a house, authorities said.

An Indian in the house was reported killed in an exchange of gunfire but it was not known whether he died during the initial shooting or later when additional FBI men and agents of the Bureau of Indian Affairs reached the scene.

Area Searched

FBI agents today continued to search the wooded area near the house and to comb the building itself for clues. Other agents interviewed reservation residents in an effort to determine how many persons were in the house, and who they were.

An FBI spokesman in Washington said the slain agents had gone to the reservation with warrants charging five or six individuals with unlawful possession of firearms.

He said the warrants were issued yesterday after a white man and his son told authorities that they were held for several hours Wednesday by a group of Indians and then released unharmed.

The spokesman said that the two agents got out of their car in a wooded area and immediately came under fire from trenches that had been dug a short distance away. Both men were hit immediately but managed to radio for help.

A third agent also came under fire several miles from the scene where the two were killed. His car was disabled but he escaped injury.

Bodies Dragged

When reservation police and FBI agents reached the area, they said they found that the bodies had been dragged along the ground and that each had been shot in the head, apparently after they had been wounded when they got out of their car. Their credentials and identification had been taken.

The house where the agents were killed is about five miles southeast of the reservation community of Oglala and not far from Wounded Knee, where two Indians were killed when militants occupied the village for 71 days in 1973.

Wounded Knee also was the site of the last major battle of the Indian Wars, in which hundreds of Sioux were massacred by U.S. Army troops in 1890.

In Alameda, Calif., meanwhile, an explosion shattered windows in the offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs early today shortly after an anonymous caller made a bomb threat.

A bomb also broke windows early today at the visitors center of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota about 75 miles from the Pine Ridge reservation.

Russell Means, leader of the American Indian Movement, reached by telephone in Bismarck, N.D., said he had talked by phone with Indians on the scene and was told that the agents walked into the house and pushed them around. He said he was told a scuffle ensued and that an agent drew a gun and shot the Indian.

Ex-Aide to Humphrey Jailed for 4 Months

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP).—Jack Chestnut, Sen. Hubert Humphrey's former campaign manager, was sentenced yesterday to four months in prison and fined $5,000 for arranging unlawful dairymen's donations to the Minnesota Democrat's 1970 Senate campaign.

Chestnut, 42, was convicted May 8 of setting up a $12,000 contribution by Associated Milk Producers, Inc., to the Humphrey campaign. Prosecutors charged that Chestnut had the dairymen pay campaign bills of an advertising agency.

Senate Probers, White House Clash on Access to CIA Data

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, June 27 (NYT).—Access to CIA data on U.S. activity in Chile and on how the United States prepares its most secret intelligence estimates are the focal point of a new controversy between the White House and the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, according to sources.

The material from the National Security Council files relating to assassinations is not a factor in this new controversy, these sources said. However, they said that there is a document in the White House relating to U.S. activities in Chile that could be pertinent to either the question of assassination plots or U.S. attempts to prevent Communists from coming to power in Chile.

The document, which was reviewed by the Rockefeller Commission during its inquiry on the CIA, contained material that Ford administration officials felt should be reviewed by Attorney General Edward Levi before release. A source said that there were several instances where release of data to the congressional investigations might create a "serious problem on the question of perjury and possible criminal prosecutions." The problems were not described.

This new controversy between Capitol Hill and the Ford administration seemed to be the most serious confrontation in the five months of the investigation.

Covert Activities

It began on the issues of minutes of National Security Council meetings and notes from meetings of a special group that was in charge of covert activities in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Four senators from the committee were permitted to review portions of the material last Friday and Saturday. It was then agreed, sources in both camps said, that data pertinent to plots to assassinate leaders of foreign governments would be taken to Capitol Hill under guard for the committee's use and returned to the White House at night.

This accord broke down Monday. Sen. Frank Church, D.-Idaho, chairman of the committee, said that, as a result of not having the material, the committee had to delay testimony from several top members of the administration of President John Kennedy. This dispute was worked out late Tuesday and the material has been delivered to Capitol Hill.

Schedule Set Back

But a high committee source said that this delay cost the committee two weeks' time in its schedule to complete an inquiry into the question of assassinations. The Senate is expected to go into its July 4 recess next week and hearings with Kennedy administration officials have been delayed.

Meanwhile, a different argument was brewing over two other tracks of the Senate committee's investigation, according to sources.

A committee source said the White House had barred the committee's investigators from interviews with government officials and reviews of government documents in "two areas" of intelligence activity. He characterized the material as "bread and butter" intelligence activities that were "fundamental" to the investigation.

Other sources familiar with the investigation said that the committee staff had been delving into files on how the United States compiled its national intelligence estimates.

The other area, a source said, is the history, from 1964 to 1975, of U.S. manipulations in Chile. The White House in both cases, sources in both camps seemed to agree, had offered briefings on this material. But differences of opinion on procedure have delayed any briefings.

Open Hearings Opposed

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP).—Sen. Church said yesterday that he opposes holding open hearings on "the whole sordid story" of the CIA's involvement in assassination plots.

He told newsmen that he hoped instead to wind up the committee's closed-door investigation by the end of next month with a public report summarizing its findings.

Sirica Bars Reduction In Hunt's Sentence

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP).—U.S. District Judge John Sirica has refused to reduce the 2 1-2-to-8-year sentence imposed on Watergate burglary figure Howard Hunt jr.

Hunt has served about one year of the sentence, imposed after he pleaded guilty to burglary, wiretapping and conspiracy in the break-in at the Democratic party headquarters in 1972. He is in the federal prison facility at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida.

Drug Smuggler Held

PARIS, June 27 (UPI).—A 29-year-old Chilean woman was arrested at Orly Airport for trying to smuggle five kilograms of hashish from Morocco into France, airport officials said yesterday.

Anti-War Groups Were Target

FBI Accused of Backing Terrorists

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO, June 27 (NYT).—The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday completed a report for Senate investigators alleging that the FBI recruited a band of rightist terrorists and supplied them with money and weapons to attack young anti-war demonstrators.

The 5,000-word account prepared for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities contains what ACLU lawyers described as "newly established evidence" purportedly linking the FBI to at least two assassination plots here.

The lawyers, Peter Young and and Mark Rosenbaum of the ACLU Foundation of Southern California, said the allegations to be sent to the Senate committee "document in detail" the FBI's sponsorship in 1971 and 1972 of a San Diego group calling itself "the Secret Army Organization."

Told of the ACLU assertions, a spokesman for the FBI said that the bureau had had "nothing to do" with the establishment of the so-called Secret Army Organization, "nor did we have anything to do with the direction of its activities."

'On Instructions'

According to the ACLU report, the Secret Army Organization was set up "on instructions of FBI officials" to serve as agent provocateurs, inciting disorders as a means of exposing "domestic radicals," particularly campus leaders of the new left protesting the war in Southeast Asia.

The paramilitary extremist organization, consisting of about a dozen members here, with others scattered throughout southern California, was described by the ACLU as an outgrowth of an elaborate interagency espionage apparatus organized "at the direction of Richard M. Nixon" early in his administration to intimidate and silence domestic critics.

The group's acts of terrorism, allegedly carried out in San Diego on instructions from the FBI, range from espionage, vandalism and mail theft to bombings, assassination plots and shootings, according to the report.

The ACLU charges followed by two days the FBI's acknowledgement, in a 258-page document, that it conducted counterintelligence operations between May, 1968, and April, 1971, under the code name Cointelpro. The operations were aimed at the new left and designed to harass and discredit campus anti-war and leftist groups.

Continued Into 1972

The ACLU maintained, however, that FBI sponsorship of Secret Army terrorism continued into 1972.

The accusations, contained in the report to the Senate committee, go considerably beyond those of a $10.6-million damage suit filed by ACLU attorneys in federal District Court here Jan. 6 on behalf of Peter Bohmer, a discharged economics professor at San Diego State University, and Paula Tharp, a companion.

Miss Tharp was wounded on Jan. 6, 1972, when shots were fired into Mr. Bohmer's Ocean Beach home near here from an automobile carrying several members of the Secret Army.

In subsequent court proceedings, it was brought out that Steven Christiansen, an FBI agent who was identified by court witnesses as the "control" for the Secret Army Organization, concealed in his home for nearly six months the automatic pistol used in the attack while the police were searching for evidence to bring Miss Tharp's assailant to trial.

Mr. Bohmer, an avowed Marxist, and Miss Tharp, formerly employed by an underground newspaper that has been wrecked twice in nighttime Secret Army raids, organized the San Diego Convention Coalition in the middle of 1971. The coalition was formed to bring thousands of youthful demonstrators to San Diego to disrupt the 1972 Republican National Convention. The convention site eventually was switched to Miami Beach.

The ACLU report says that John Rasperry, whom it identified as an FBI informer, has admitted that, in the winter of 1971-72, the bureau instructed him to assassinate Mr. Bohmer but that the attempt was never carried out.

Another FBI-directed plot to assassinate Mr. Bohmer was allegedly set up in April, 1972, with Gil Romero, a member of the San Diego Police Department's anti-subversive "red squad." Mr. Romero also was described as an FBI undercover agent.

According to the report, Mr. Bohmer and Linco Bueno, a member of the Brown Berets, a leftist Chicano organization, were to be lured across the Mexican border and killed by Mexican federal police for possession of smuggled weapons.

The plot was abandoned, Mr. Young reported.

In the $10.6-million lawsuit pending in federal District Court here, former President Nixon's name heads a list of 58 defendants, including officials of the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Council and a half-dozen other government agencies, as well as most of the defendants in the Watergate case.

McGovern Aide Sues 7 Firms on '72 Aid to Nixon

HOUSTON, June 27 (WP).—An attorney for Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., sued seven major corporations for $1.09 million in a state court here this week, charging them with making illegal contributions to former President Richard Nixon's successful election campaign of 1972.

The suit was filed under a Texas statute that forbids corporate contributions to candidates and permits opposing candidates to be awarded damages of double the amount contributed. The alleged contributions totaled $545,000.

Defendants in the suit and amounts they allegedly contributed are American Airlines, $75,000; Ashland Oil, $100,000; Braniff International Airways, $40,000; Goodyear Tire & Rubber, $100,000; Gulf Oil, $100,000; Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, $30,000, and Phillips Petroleum, $100,000.

The suit said that each of the corporations had been charged in information in federal court with making the illegal contributions to the Nixon campaign. The contributions were made, the suit alleged, between September, 1971, and March 28, 1972. It did not say where the contributions were made.

Sen. McGovern's Texas lawyer, Arthur Gochman, said that all of the corporations had pleaded guilty to previous charges that they made illegal contributions. At the time of the alleged donations, Texas law forbade corporate contributions in national as well as state elections. The national provision was eliminated this year.

Navy Grounds F-4s; Defect Found in Tail

WASHINGTON, June 27 (Reuters).—The U.S. Navy has temporarily grounded its front-line F-4 Phantom fighters because of a defective tail flap, a Navy spokesman said yesterday.

He said the defect in the stabilizer was discovered during a routine investigation of an F-4 crash in North Carolina on April 9. A spokesman said 205 of the Navy's 600 F-4 fighters have already been inspected. Fifty-four were found to have defective control systems while the rest have been returned to flight status.

German Named In Nazi Killings

VIENNA, June 27 (AP).—Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal said today a former SS lieutenant now living in Argentina—and not a former West German government minister, as alleged by East Germany—was responsible for the slaying of 20 Polish professors and 18 of their relatives in World War II.

Mr. Wiesenthal said he had "irrefutable" evidence that the head of the execution squad was Walter Kutschmann and that Kutschmann now lives in Buenos Aires under the assumed name Pedro Ricardo Olmo.

In the early 1960s, East German authorities accused Theodor Oberlaender, then minister for refugees, of responsibility for the killings.

French Beer Price Rise

PARIS, June 27 (Reuters).—Frenchmen will pay four per cent more for their beer beginning Tuesday. It will be the third increase this year.

$1.5-Billion Suit Filed In C-5A Saigon Crash

NEW YORK, June 27 (UPI).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. was sued for $1.5 billion Wednesday as the result of the C-5A crash April 4 near Saigon of a U.S. Air Force jet in which 172 persons were killed.

The suit was filed in Manhattan Federal Court by lawyer F. Lee Bailey, who alleged that the Lockheed jet was a "highly dangerous aircraft." The action was brought by Patricia Dillenseger of Woodbridge, Va., on behalf of her mother, Vivienne Clark, 56, a government employee, and all others killed or injured in the crash.

Want to Amend Plan on Women's Rights

Uninvited Feminists Seek a Role at UN Parley

By Stanley Meisler

MEXICO CITY, June 27.—The conflict between feminists and governments surfaced yesterday at the UN conference on women when a group of women, present in an unofficial capacity, asked that their views be presented officially to the conference.

If granted, the request would flout UN procedures.

The presentation of the bid offered a few moments of excitement in a conference that had been dulled by nationalistic speakers who for a week had been saying much the same thing about women's rights in only slightly different ways.

The excitement, however, was less than some had expected. Some UN officials had foreseen a march on the conference center by several thousand women. Instead, a committee of 15 showed up.

"Several thousand women wanted to march," U.S. feminist Betty Friedan told journalists. "We said no—we will represent you and our voice will be heard."

Her request for an official hearing was put to Helvi Sipila of Finland, the conference's secretary-general, who said: "I will take this up with the people who will have to decide."

The conflict stems from the structure of the conference. The United Nations is holding an official conference in which delegates from governments hope to adopt a "world plan of action" on women's rights before the sessions end next Wednesday. The proposed plan calls for equal rights for women.

The UN has also sponsored a private tribunal, which has attracted 5,000 women from throughout the world. Most of them, however, seem to be from the United States and Mexico.

The UN conceived of the tribunal as a kind of seminar in which private women would receive information about the problems of women throughout the world and would present their own views to other women. But the tribunal was not to pass resolutions and no provision was made for the women there to present their views to the official conference.

The feminists, however, conceived of it as a forum for action, which would have a decisive influence on what was going on in the official conference.

But they soon found out that this was not so. So several women organized what they called "united women of the tribunal"—a private group within the tribunal. Their plan was to present their own amendments to the conference's world plan of action.

Basically, the amendments would sharpen some of the language of the proposed UN plan, which—like most UN documents—is rather vague.

For example, the feminists want a clear statement that "women have a right to control over their own bodies." They also want the United Nations to have an under secretary-general for women's affairs. This officer, a woman, would be in charge of a new UN women's office that would try to implement the plan.

The feminists want to present these amendments on the floor of the UN conference as if the women comprised an official delegation. This is something that the United Nations, an organization of states, does not usually allow.

Nevertheless, Helvi Sipila promised the private group that she would take its proposed amendments to officials of the conference and see if there were any way for the amendments to be brought before the conference officially. That seemed to satisfy the feminists, at least for now.

© Los Angeles Times.

Forced Prostitution

MEXICO CITY, June 27 (NYT).—A UN official called yesterday for an international investigation into the plight of women, and in some cases young girls, who, she said, are virtually imprisoned in brothels, forced to submit to acts of sexual perversion and beaten and tortured if they resist.

The official, Marie Pierre Herzog, speaking for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, called on the UN's world conference on women to condemn strongly such practices and to seek to eradicate them.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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India's Political Crisis

In sorting out India's flaring political crisis, it needs first to be understood how trite and technical were the "corrupt practices" of which Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was convicted on June 12. It was this conviction, after all, that triggered the crisis. On two days of campaigning for parliamentary re-election in 1971, she used state officials to construct rostrums and rig loudspeakers, services which would have been performed for a prime minister's security anyway and for which her political party paid part of the cost. And she employed as an election agent a temporary civil servant who had resigned a week earlier but whose resignation was not formally accepted until a week later. Indian politics are said to be rife with real corruption but Mrs. Gandhi was not convicted, or accused, on that score. She was not buying votes, she was not tricking the electorate, she was not covering up crimes. She probably was not engaging in practices that would be considered "corrupt" at all in the United States. That she was convicted is, in fact, a stunning demonstration of judicial freedom in democratic India.

The court voided Mrs. Gandhi's election and barred her from running again for six years but stayed execution of the sentence for 20 days pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. Since that court was in recess, Mrs. Gandhi went before an individual member of it for an interim ruling. Though he was—keep in mind—one of her own appointees, he said on Wednesday that pending a ruling by the full court she could remain prime minister but could not take part in debate as a member of Parliament. Although this ruling was quite unfavorable to Mrs. Gandhi, she accepted it. This, once again, represented a stunning triumph for the rule of law in India.

Mrs. Gandhi's political foes, however, saw it as an irresistible opening. She had played by the rules of judicial procedure every step of the way but they, refusing to wait for the Supreme Court, took the political route and demanded that she step down. She was right and they are wrong. Mrs. Gandhi may or may not be an effective leader. But India has an established way to change its political leadership; general elections, in fact, are due in March. One does not have to believe that Mrs. Gandhi is indispensable to hold that a democracy has a great investment in seeing to it that the normal process of law is observed.

But one opponent of Mrs. Gandhi's, a politician named Jaya Prakash Narayan, whose slogan is "Wipe out corruption," went beyond demands for Mrs. Gandhi's resignation. Appealing to army and police to disobey "illegal" orders, he called for a campaign of mass civil disobedience, starting next Monday. It was then, in our view, that Mrs. Gandhi made a serious error. Attacking Mr. Narayan in particular for "attempting to destroy democracy in the name of saving it," she invoked standing emergency powers and arrested not only him and his associates but, evidently, some hundreds of other political figures whose only apparent offense is to have opposed her continuance in power. Difficult as it is for outsiders to measure the stresses under which India operates even in the best of times, we cannot see how Mrs. Gandhi, no matter how sorely provoked, can justify this kind of repression. The first responsibility must fall on her to pull India back from the brink of one-person rule.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rights of Women

The most profoundly disturbing event to come out of the UN World Conference on Women in Mexico City is not the predictable political conflict between Egypt and Israel, or the calculated rudeness of the walkout of Arab, African, and Communist delegates on Mrs. Rabin's address, or even the continuing split between the women of the developed nations and the Third World.

It is, in fact, not an event at all—it is the brutal picture that has emerged from papers, speeches, and research data of the condition of more than half of the world's female population today. For the majority of women the words poverty, misery, and ignorance have a special meaning. While the more privileged women fight for equal opportunities and equal pay in sophisticated economic and social systems, in the poor and undeveloped countries they have no hope even for equal food, medical care, or education. The issue is not status but survival.

It is hardly surprising that representatives of these countries feel that economic and social reform is the top priority. Nor is such a priority in conflict with the values of the developed Western world, where the record of achieving social justice is tragically uneven but where the ideal remains one of the goals of society. There is no real division between the women of the world on this issue, and it is sad to see it warped into ideological and political differences that drive them apart.

Obviously the more advanced priorities of the women's movement in the United States are not to be downgraded or postponed because of the urgency of basic reforms elsewhere. The woman alone in American society, struggling with the breakdown of social institutions and the need to raise a family on unequal pay and under covert discrimination, has very real problems—considerably more serious than those of the overprivileged few who worry about specialized forms of sexual liberation and exalted executive expectations.

As pointed out in another recent women's parley, it is not liberation that should be the subject as much as rights. This is a universal struggle and there is a long way to go. The right to be a whole human being is as much a woman's as a man's.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Turmoil in India

The state of emergency in India comes as a surprise and a shock. Why has such severe action been thought necessary? Accompanying the arrest of members of Parliament and the total censorship of the press, Mrs. Gandhi has addressed a message to the nation. She speaks of a "deep and widespread conspiracy," of the "forces of disintegration in full play," of "communal passions aroused that are now threatening unity," of "new programs" challenging law and order throughout the country.

These are abstractions that tell us very little, certainly nothing that can justify the action that has been taken. And if the end is to uphold the nation's integrity, will the state of emergency serve the end or will it serve only to prolong the power of Mrs. Gandhi's anxious government? . . . It is not enough to find an explanation for Mrs. Gandhi's sudden action in her own conviction on charges of electoral offenses, though that may have been a goal. Nor can one point only to the growth of opposition that has coalesced in the mass movement under Mr. Narayan's leadership. This is still far from being a national movement, though the grievances about which it complains are widespread and perhaps run deeper than before.

—From the Times (London).

Spain and France

. . . France is Spain's No. 1 customer and fourth supplier. Exchanges between the two countries have doubled from 1960 to 1970 and quintupled in that time. At the last NATO summit, France did not object to the role which President Ford wanted, in vain, to accord Spain in an allied strategy. Spanish ministers lose no occasion to repeat Mr. Jobert's remarks in August, 1973, when he said France's wish is to see Spain enter as rapidly as possible into the Common Market . . . This formula was not inspired by diplomatic politeness nor opportunism. The permanent interest of France, as the "hinge" between the Latin world and the Anglo-Germanic one, is that the Community, up to now aligned with the great industrial superpowers, recover its balance through the contribution of southern Europe, meaning Spain, and logically, Portugal.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Portugal and Democracy

Whether a multiparty democracy still has a chance in Portugal will depend mainly on how relative strengths in the Armed Forces Movement develop in the next few months. Though "socialism" remains the agreed aim, every member of the movement seems to have his own idea of what it means. For the time being the military need the parties and politicians, and pessimistic assessments of the current economic situation have brought realization that more is required than mere revolutionary talk. But the worse the situation becomes, the greater the danger of panic-stricken extremist experiments. So though the more moderate AFM and party members have gained a breathing space, it is now up to them to reform their ranks and demonstrate their indispensability.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

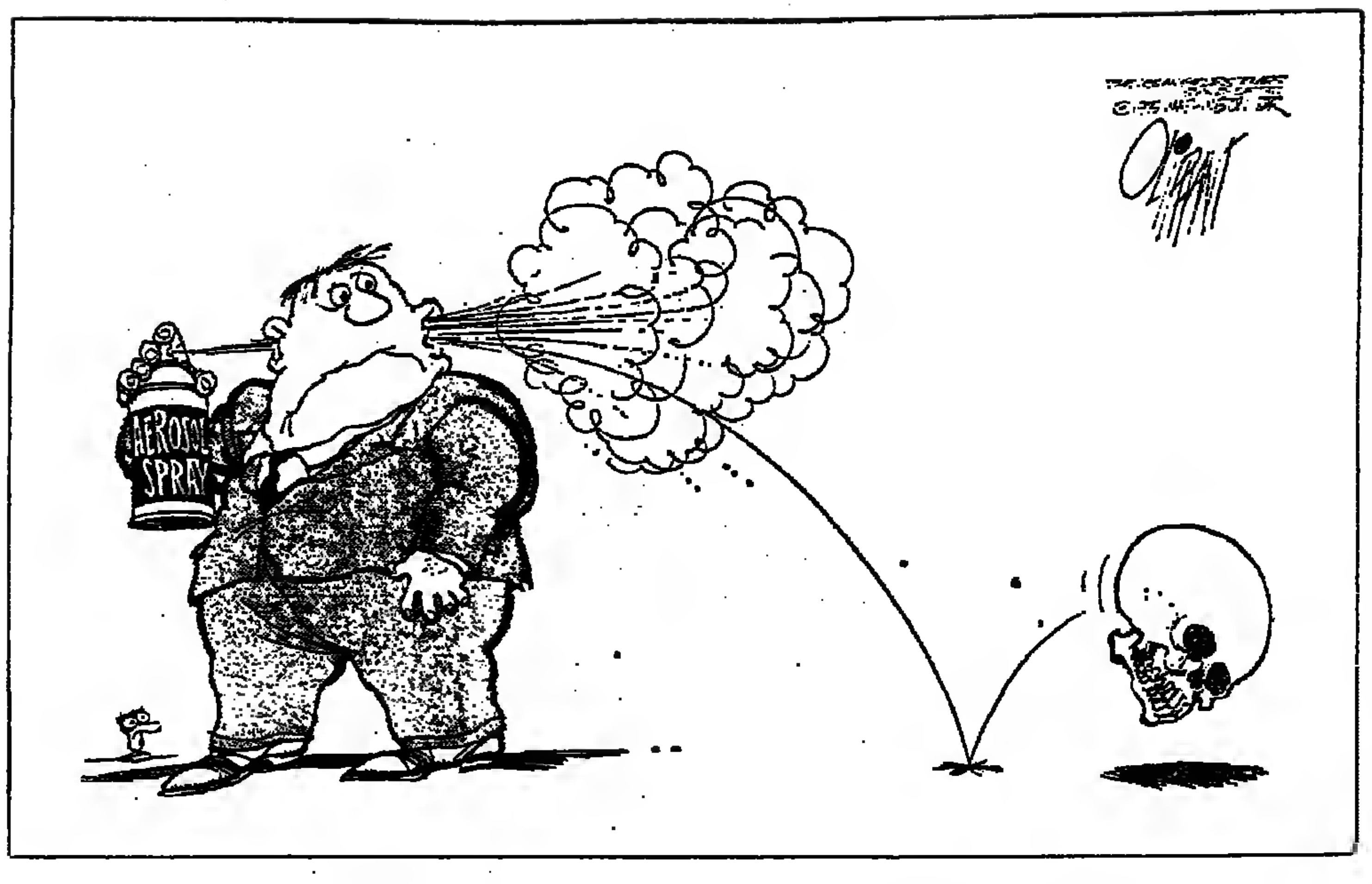
June 28, 1900

NEW YORK—Judging from the editorials of several leading newspapers around the country, there seems to be some sort of support for former President Cleveland to try again the presidency. There is also some support for this action from certain politicians, who don't want a repeat of the 1896 elections. But so far, the ex-President has been very firm in saying "No."

Fifty Years Ago

June 28, 1925

NEW YORK—The present situation in China is more crucial than were the days preceding the Boxer Rebellion, declared the Rev. John McWillie, noted American missionary in China, who arrived in the United States today. "Those who live in China like myself are keenly aware of the danger. We realize each day that civilization is in danger and that a worldwide race war is imminent."



A View From the Strategic Azores

By James Reston

LAJES, Terceira, the Azores.—If you are going to "cover" the Portuguese revolution, you must, of course, stop off at the Azores, the strategic archipelago 800 nautical miles out of Lisbon in the Atlantic, and see how the struggle is going around the American military base there.

When we arrived, it was reported that a "foreign vessel" had arrived at the port of Ponta Delaga on the island of Sao Miguel. We checked this immediately with Brig. Gen. Erskine Wigley, the Air Force commander of the U.S. base, and discovered the "foreign vessel" was a yacht, skippered by Bill Buckley, en route from Long Island Sound to the Mediterranean, with John Kenneth Galbraith, celebrating his retirement from the Harvard faculty, as part of the crew. This was the most political symbol we saw in the Azores.

For the rest, life goes on in these islands as if nothing was happening in Lisbon. The natural world here dominates the political world. These islands are divided into three widely separated groups, thrown up by volcanic eruptions from depths of over two and a half miles, isolated, independent, usually abandoned by the central government in Lisbon, but spectacularly and even recklessly beautiful.

Green Fields

The British boast about their winding lanes and hedgerows, but here in these islands the lanes are almost smothered with wild roses and hydrangea, and the green fields of corn, wheat, potatoes, and wine grapes are commanded by volcanic rock walls, not only in the valleys but rising in geometric squares to the very tops of the hills.

Unlike Lisbon, which is now a babble of revolutionary confusion, these islands are quiet, orderly, and conservative. In the last election, the PPD, or conservative element, voted 85,500, the moderate Socialists 38,700, and the Communists 2,700.

The population of these islands is only 290,000, which is less than the Portuguese communities of Providence, R.I., New Bedford and Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and they stick to their island habits.

On bullfight night last Sunday in Angra here on Terceira, the young women were in the upstairs windows with their mothers, watching the young men parading on the sidewalks looking for partners. After a few months of distant courtship, they might get together with chaperons, and eventually hold hands. Women wear something called "dresses" here and the men cut their hair. In short, some revolution!

The revolutionaries in Lisbon, led by the military junta, have had no time to deal with these islands. They fired a military government after a few timid demonstrations here, and they have nationalized the banks, but they have not tried to use force to change the ways of the islanders.

The Portuguese armed forces share the bases built by the Americans here on Terceira and Santa Maria, but they have only a few old DC-3 planes. Also, they share the officers' clubs, a remarkably good American golf course, American TV and radio programs, but the military power of the United States dominates the islands, and American money influences the economy of these people.

There are about 1,500 American servicemen here, and more than double that with their families. The U.S. military payroll out of the Pentagon is $13.8 million a year, much of which goes for local services. Beyond this, there are Portuguese employees on the American bases, Portuguese maintenance and construction workers, so that the United States is not only the dominant military power but also an important economic influence.

This American influence is exercised cautiously, almost invisibly. Gen. Wigley, whose principal associate, oddly, is named Quigley, isolates himself in his hilltop headquarters, and refuses to talk politics with the Azorians or even with visiting reporters.

But he has the men and the planes here to watch for potentially hostile submarines over a radius of a thousand miles, and more important, if the Middle East blows up again, he has a landing strip for the biggest cargo planes and the capacity to fuel planes in the air en route from the United States to Israel.

Isolated

The Communist minority here in the islands knows all this, of course, and we could see Soviet Aeroflot planes stopping at Santa Maria en route to Cuba, but there has been no trouble around here, despite all the turmoil in Lisbon.

The Azores, ever since they were settled by Goncalo Velho Cabral in 1432 (not to be confused with Pedro Alvares Cabral, who discovered Brazil in 1500 or with the Joyce and Douglas Cabrals of Martha's Vineyard today) have been separate, and are still isolated from the Portuguese revolution on the mainland.

If Lisbon really went Communist and was thrown out of NATO, these 290,000 conservative islanders might very well vote to defy Lisbon and go with the West. There is even some talk here about their appealing for political allegiance to the United States. So they are worth watching.

By the accident of geography, the military strategy of the Atlantic and the gateway to the Mediterranean, and by the accident of philosophy, they also happen to want freedom and associate themselves with the West. Officials in Washington maybe ought to stop by here on their way to Europe. The Azores are very important in the coming war of the seas, and they are also ridiculously beautiful.

The Irish Schizophrenes

By C. L. Sulzberger

BELFAST.—This has always been an ugly town and six years of terror and counterterror haven't improved its face. Belfast is pockmarked with bombed-out, burned-out sections, traffic obstacles, anti-grenade nets and barriers to bomb blasts. Even in the prevailing relative tranquillity British regulars constantly patrol in an effort to frustrate sectarian murder gangs.

Religion, alas, is the dominant divisive factor in Ulster. The North Irish would normally be considered a remarkably homogeneous people since they are mostly of Celtic extraction, the Protestants having been brought over here en masse from Celtic Scotland three centuries ago.

Yet these same Protestants, who constitute a majority in the six counties north of the partition line, have steadily refused to accord equal economic, political and social rights to the Celtic Catholic minority, fearing this would lead to Ulster's submersion in the mainly Catholic republic of the south.

Terror

The result has been dominance of gunmen among both groups of the religious division. Although most Ulster Protestants and a probable majority of its frightened Catholics want, for the nonce, to remain part of Britain, protected by its troops, enough terror still quivers through the air to block any imminent chance of solution.

Because Northern Ireland lagged economically behind the rest of the United Kingdom, London has been pumping money in here during recent years and the growth rate has mounted despite urban guerrilla quarrels. It is hoped that within a few years the fact that Britain (including Ulster) and the Irish Republic are in the European Community will erase remaining differences of living standards.

Nevertheless, few people I have talked with think the fact that both Irelands are now states within a "Europe" groping toward unity will do much to patch up the many-faceted disunity on this island. Most argue that regardless of its frame, the puzzle must be locally composed. There is something distressingly obstinate about the "Irish question" that has plagued many generations of political leaders.

Even Karl Marx, with his prophetic gift, got this problem wrong. In 1867 he wrote his collaborator, Friedrich Engels: "I used to think the separation of Ireland from England impossible; I now think it inevitable." But one thing he didn't imagine was that Ireland would end up as the first of the many partitioned countries of the 20th century, riven by schizophrenia.

Lenin wrote of the 1916 Easter Rising in Dublin: "A blow delivered against British imperialist bourgeois rule by a rebellion in Ireland is of a hundred times greater political significance than a blow of equal weight in Asia or in Africa." Marxists hail the Irish independence struggle as this era's first "national liberation war." Yet Marxism has made astonishingly little headway in either Ulster or the republic.

Despite seesawing violence here—now at a relatively low level—there is increasing recognition that bloodshed isn't going to cure this political malady. Common-sensical compromise must ultimately prevail. Even Davey O'Connell, adjutant general of the IRA Provos, told me in 1972: "Eventually there will have to be a negotiation."

In three realms all-Irish organizations already exist: in sports, in banking and, oddly enough (considering sectarian hatreds) in religion. The two Irelands sometimes field combined athletic teams. They have a single banking system which fixes uniform interest rates.

Moreover, the writ of the four principal religious leaders extends throughout north and south: Cardinal Conway, Catholic primate; the Episcopalian primate of the Church of Ireland (Protestant); the moderator of the Presbyterians and the president of the Methodists. If those four could ever join in endorsing separation of church and state, a great step forward might be taken on the road to settlement.

New Approach

This would provide a new approach to the crux of the political problem which, unfortunately, has too often been regarded by Irishmen as hopeless but not serious. If, despite three centuries of flare-ups, it could start being regarded as serious but not hopeless, progress would be facilitated.

One basic difficulty is gaining recognition of the need to move now and fast. Time is a factor too often viewed differently on this island than elsewhere. I have been told that when an Irishman sees a situation as "urgent" he means not quite as pressing as a Spaniard's definition of "mañana."

Indeed, there is an old Irish saying that when God made time he made plenty of it. One wonders, however, if a punctuation point should not terminate even that generous fantasy and whether the time has not truly come for all Irishmen to reconsider their interminable tragedy and end it.

Letters

Oil and the West

One has to bow to the fact that Joseph Kraft is, after all, as naive as he himself guesses others might think him to be.

If the sheikhs do feel uneasy and threatened, as Joseph Kraft reports (IHT, April 17), what wonder? Is not the havoc they have wrought on the West by their grotesque prices for oil quite sufficient of itself to give them a whiff of a fright? Surely, they must know somewhere in their inmost selves on which side their bread is buttered. They must know somewhere within themselves that with a profoundly shaken West they might one day be left all alone to face the tender mercies of the East.

Misleadingly, Joseph Kraft, like so many others, keeps referring in his article to oil-producing countries of the Middle East. It is not the Middle East countries that produce oil. Oil is produced by enclaves of the West in countries of the Middle East. It is the West that has prospected, has discovered, and is getting up the oil which, but for the genius of the West, would be a pretty useless liquid to have on one's hands in any quantity. Some consumers! From the manner in which many people write and talk these days, one might be left uncertain as to whether it is not perhaps simply mouths and digestive tracts that are engaged in the whole process.

As the tens of billions travel incessantly along the routes of the petrodollar, it may yet come to pass that the future historian will ponder how the West sent out its own citizens, equipped with its own miraculous technology, to work its own downfall.

JOSEPH ZELMANOWITS.
London.

Muddled?

Joseph Kraft's usual good judgment becomes muddled when he writes on oil prices (IHT, June 13). He observes that ". . . most of the oil-exporting countries are totally dependent on Western, in fact American, firms to market the oil they sell. Indeed, the big companies quite literally run the oil cartel with the acquiescence of the producer countries," but then he spends the entire article suggesting answers to his opening question. "What can the United States do to prevent the cartel of oil-exporting nations from raising prices once again?"

It would seem that Mr. Kraft's premise dictates that the primary effort of the United States should be to control its private oil firms so that they begin to operate in the nation's interest, instead of continuing their present tactics of reaping obscene profits while unemployment gains and the domestic economy crumbles.

G. GUNDERSON.
Beirut.

Joyce Scholars

Irving Marder's description of the antics of the Joyce scholars (IHT, June 21-22) recalls the lines of Patrick Kavanagh:

Who killed James Joyce?
I, said the commentator,
I killed James Joyce
For my graduation.

What weapon was used
To slay mighty Ulysses?
The weapon that was used
Was a Harvard thesis.

* * *

Who killed Finnegan?
I, said a Yale-man.
I was the man who made
The corpse for the wake man.

JAMS O'DONNELL.
Paris.

Ford's Goal: Rebuilding Confidence

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—President Ford has rightly made the building of confidence a prime objective of his administration. Still a wide range of events, heading up in an outburst by Press Secretary Ron Nessen last week, shows that mistrust does not abate so easily.

The mom's-apple-pie personal morality evinced by the President is not sufficient therapy. To dispel automatic disbelief, Mr. Ford will have to manage the whole bureaucratic system far more effectively than he has done so far.

A good starting point is Mr. Nessen's explosion. After a fortnight of particularly heavy going with the regulars of the White House press corps, he raised a question of honesty and integrity directly.

"This President has been in office for 10 months now," Mr. Nessen said at his briefing this week. "I think that is more than enough time for this blind, mindless, irrational suspicion and cynicism and distrust to evaporate. This President is an honest man . . . a man of integrity."

Undoubtedly Mr. Nessen has a strong point. The President has been accessible to a high degree and unusually candid. He has maintained a dialogue with the Congress and shown special respect for the universities so scorned by his predecessors. Mr. Nessen himself, I think, has tried to be helpful and straightforward.

Many reporters, moreover, do regard briefings as tests of strength, if not lynch parties. There is a disposition to find mini-Watergates everywhere—the more so as it is hard to report intelligibly and in interesting fashion on the truly central business of energy and the economy.

Pure Paranoia

But the skeptical bent, the instinctive fear of being conned, is not merely the fruit of pure paranoia. Nor is it a number acted out by eager beaver journalists trying to please their supposed audiences with a show of machismo.

Millions and millions of mature Americans feel that they have been systematically fooled over a long period of time—not only by Richard Nixon and the pack of liars he brought into office.

The fact is that almost all of us come away from our daily encounters with large institutions—whether the telephone company or the airlines or government—pounding our ears and rolling our eyes. Such encounters are the stuff of life for reporters in Washington, and they enter the news almost daily.

President Ford, for example, could add millions of barrels of oil a day to the nation's energy flow by opening up the naval petroleum reserves. But the Navy is resisting and nobody has the guts to force the issue. So those familiar with that performance have to take with some salt Mr. Ford's constant bleating about the energy crisis and the do-nothing Congress.

The President, to take another example, issued the week before last a statement of strong support for Nelson Rockefeller's performance as Vice-President. Immediately thereafter members of the White House staff went around pointing out to reporters the various clauses in the statement which would allow Mr. Ford not to take Mr. Rockefeller on the ticket as vice-president in 1976. But instead of calling his subordinates to order, Mr. Ford let the ambiguity abide.

In his first days as President, to cite a final example, Mr. Ford declared his opposition to illegal wiretaps. But the FBI wants maximum authority for all wiretaps. Rather than take on the bureau, Attorney General Edward Levi is using cute delaying tactics to avoid a Supreme Court test of what constitutes legal wiretapping.

The point of all this is not that Mr. Ford is full of guile and deception. On the contrary I think he has made genuine progress in making government more honest and the White House more open.

But the national mistrust is deeply rooted. Vivid daily experience has taught almost all of us not to take appearances at face value. A residue of suspicion is inevitable.

So it is naive for anyone to believe a rebirth of faith can be engendered simply by the example. The true requirement is something Mr. Ford has not begun to do. It is to reform and reorganize the institutions of government to make them responsive to ordinary citizens and indeed to his own proclaimed policies.

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Protesting Aid Pullout

Laotians Send 'Insulting' Note to U.S.

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 27 (AP).—The Communist-dominated government of Laos sent an "insulting" note to the U.S. Embassy today but included a request for a meeting "to formulate a new basis for continued aid to Laos," informed Western sources said.

The sources said that the note protested the closing of the U.S. AID mission yesterday, four days before the deadline agreed on in negotiations between the embassy and officials of the Communist-led Pathet Lao, who now dominate the government.

Using "insulting language," the note rejected the distinction by U.S. officials between property of the Agency for International Development that is to be turned over to the Laotian government and AID administrative property that will continue to belong to the U.S. government, the sources said.

"But in the same note, the Laos government asked that the two sides meet to formulate a new basis for continued aid to Laos," a source said.

U.S. officials say they doubt that Washington will approve more assistance to Laos.

The U.S. government has not turned over its title to such items as office furniture and equipment and personal property of departing Americans but it is doubtful the Pathet Lao will let these items leave the country.

The last two AID employees left Laos yesterday. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that 49 American officials will remain in Laos, representing a 90-per-cent cutback in the mission in the last few months.

Cambodian Declaration

BANGKOK, June 27 (Reuters).—The Khmer Rouge government, which took power in Cambodia in mid-April, said today that it wanted to settle frontier problems with its neighbors peacefully. The declaration—the first clear, although indirect, reference to recent fighting with the Vietnamese Communists—was made by the Phnom Penh radio and monitored here.

It said the Khmer Rouge government had achieved peace and independence after the five-year war against the pro-U.S. republican regime.

"We do not want to have enemies, especially the neighboring countries," the radio said. "In the past, today and even in the future our aim is not to attack other countries. Our principle is to defend our motherland and our population."

The radio made no direct reference to South Vietnam, whose new rulers seized a group of disputed islands in the Gulf of Thailand two weeks ago.

Nor did it refer to Thailand, its neighbor to the west, and the clashes recently reported between Thai and Khmer Rouge border troops.

West Is Seeking Breakthrough at Security Parley

GENEVA, June 27 (Reuters).—Western nations at the European Security Conference have started a new and perhaps final initiative to try to break a deadlock on the issue of advance warning of troop maneuvers, conference sources said today.

The NATO alliance is awaiting a reply from the Soviet Union to proposals submitted yesterday. If the response is generally favorable, a solution to this crucial issue could be reached during the weekend, the sources added.

The issue is one of several still holding up conclusion of the 21-month-old Geneva talks and the convening of a summit meeting in Helsinki.

The conference's coordinating committee, made up of delegation heads, will meet Monday and could then decide on a summit date if there were sufficient signs of a breakthrough on outstanding issues.

Theoretically, the committee must make a decision Monday if the summit is to open July 28 as Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev has proposed.

Lucan Sought in France

SAINT-MALO, France, June 27 (Reuters).—Scotland Yard murder squad detectives switched their hunt for Lord Lucan to his resort today after a tip he was sighted here early this month. He is being sought in connection with the murder of his children's governess.

Energy Plan Is Approved By Comecon

BUDAPEST, June 27 (Reuters).—East European governments yesterday approved a 15-year program to tap new energy and raw material sources, with an important role assigned to atomic power in maintaining future fuel supplies.

The nine-nation Communist *Council of Mutual Economic Assistance* (Comecon) agreed in principle to develop a power grid system linking Soviet bloc nations and possibly also Yugoslavia. No details were disclosed.

Comecon premiers ended an annual three-day planning conference with a communiqué largely confined to generalities. They *said they devoted special* attention to fuel and energy supplies.

'Well-Balanced'

"Very great importance is given to atomic power in the supply of energy" for Comecon countries, the communiqué said, according to the Hungarian news agency MTI.

The Comecon countries said their programs for fuel and energy were "developing in a planned and well-balanced manner."

The communiqué made no mention of a 130-per-cent increase in crude oil prices imposed by the Soviet Union in January. This has caused serious rethinking for East European economic planners.

The Budapest meeting was attended by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and the premiers of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and Romania. Cuba, a full member, and Yugoslavia, an associate member, sent deputy premiers. A North Vietnamese observer also attended.

Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar said decisions were made to work out long-term cooperation programs up to 1990 for raw materials, fuel, engineering and supplies of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Smith Concedes Eventual Black Rhodesia Rule

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 27 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Ian Smith conceded in a television interview yesterday that majority black rule in Rhodesia was possible in his lifetime. He is 56.

Mr. Smith also gave a strong hint that the man he would like to see as leader of the African National Council is Joshua Nkomo, and not Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

He told a British television interviewer: "It is a fact that Mr. Nkomo is a strong personality and I think people will tell you, black and white, that he has qualities of leadership."

On the possibility of majority rule in his lifetime, he said: "Well, it may be, but this will be something for the conference table."

United Press International.

GERMAN SQUALL—Rescue worker taking pig out of harm's way in German town of Waldshut, near Swiss border, after much of the area was damaged by two days of continuous thunder, rain and hailstorms.

Bogota Imposes Martial Law, Conflict With Rebels Grows

BOGOTA, June 27 (NYT).—A nationwide state of siege was imposed in Colombia last night after continuing fighting between leftist rebels and government troops in the state of Bolivar. At least 10 persons are known to have died in skirmishes since last Friday.

President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen spoke to the nation on radio and television for 50 minutes last night and read a lengthy list of crimes that will be tried by summary court-martial, including most expressions of opposition to the government. Rebellion, rioting and illegal possession of arms or explosives will be punished by mandatory imprisonment.

There was calm in the capital today but army commanders reported heavy fighting in Bolivar state.

Since the beginning of the year, curfews and martial law have repeatedly been used to control outbreaks of violence. Two weeks ago, three provinces were placed under a state of siege.

But labor disputes and student unrest have continued to grow, and rural guerrilla forces seem to be gaining support. Four towns have been occupied by rebels in the last three weeks.

Soviet-Mozambique Ties

MOSCOW, June 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and Mozambique have established diplomatic relations, Tass news agency said today in a dispatch from Lourenço Marques.

Obituaries

Msgr. Escriva, 73, Founded Opus Dei Catholic Movement

ROME, June 27 (AP).—Msgr. José Maria Escriva de Balaguer y Albas, 73, founder and president-general of the Catholic movement Opus Dei, died yesterday at his home here.

Msgr. Escriva had lived here, the headquarters of Opus Dei, since 1946.

Born in Barbastro, Spain, in 1902, Msgr. Escriva was ordained in 1925 and founded Opus Dei three years later to help laymen "sanctify themselves in the world and carry out an apostolate through their professions."

Msgr. Escriva held doctorates in jurisprudence and theology and was a member of the Vatican's Commission on Canon Law.

The movement today counts 60,000 members in about 80 nations. Priests comprise about 2 per cent of its membership.

There are about 20,000 members in Spain where they at one time occupied some of the nation's key political, economic and *educational positions.*

Msgr. Escriva's teachings have been spread through his book, "Camino," which lists his 999 maxims on the many aspects of Christianity. First published in Valencia in 1939, it has since sold more than 2 million copies in 79 editions. The writings have been published in 14 languages.

UPI.

Msgr. Escriva de Balaguer

Robert Stolz

VIENNA, June 27 (AP).—Robert Stolz, 94, composer of "Two Hearts in Three-Quarter Time," 2,000 other songs, 50 operettas and music for 100 films and the winner of two Oscars, died in West Berlin today, the Austrian news agency APA reported.

Mr. Stolz left his native Austria during the Hitler era and went to New York in 1940, where he helped revive an interest in Viennese operettas.

He began his musical career at the age of 7 as a pianist and was a conductor by the time he was 17.

He composed a grand opera, "Roses of the Madonna." One of his operettas, "Wild Violets," enjoyed a run of 400 performances at the Drury Lane in London. His most famous Broadway hits were "Sky High," "The Blue Train," and "Two Hearts."

Jonathan Peck

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., June 27 (AP).—Jonathan Peck, 30, one of five children of actor Gregory Peck, was found shot to death yesterday. Authorities said they believe he committed suicide. Mr. Peck was a reporter for a TV station in nearby Santa Maria.

Benny Bass

ELKINS PARK, Pa., June 27 (AP).—Benny Bass, 70, a former world featherweight and junior lightweight boxing champion, died yesterday. Mr. Bass retired from the ring in 1940 after winning most of his 400 fights, 59 by knockouts.

George Morris

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., June 27 (AP).—George Morris, 69, an abstract artist, was killed yesterday when his car and a tractor-trailer collided near here. A woman passenger was killed and Mr. Morris's wife was injured.

A 1928 graduate of the Yale University School of Fine Arts, Mr. Morris later studied in Paris, where he was influenced by the abstract sculptor Hans Arp. He was a student of the cubist and surrealist Fernand Léger, whom Mr. Morris said Pablo Picasso once referred to as "an unemployed day laborer."

Waldheim Cites Arms Sale Rise in Talk to Giscard

PARIS, June 27 (Reuters).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today he was worried over rising sales of arms to developing nations, particularly in Africa.

"The sales of arms by the big powers is causing a problem for peace and international security," he said. Mr. Waldheim said he had raised the matter with President Giscard d'Estaing during a 90-minute meeting held after his arrival here for a 24-hour visit.

Ranked third behind the United States and the Soviet Union in export of arms, France last year achieved a record $3.3 billion in orders, about $1.1 billion more than in 1973. On June 12, the Ministry of Defense said French arms manufacturers have in hand orders worth about 30 billion francs ($7.5 billion).

French leaders say that sales of French weapons account for only 10 per cent of weapons sold by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Keeping the Pot Boiling

SALZBURG, June 27 (AP).—A Salzburg heating plant burned its most expensive fuel today. Under the watchful eyes of police and court officials, firemen shoveled 300 kilograms of hashish worth more than 10 million schillings ($550,000) into the furnace. The hashish had been confiscated by police.

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2 American Women Robbed In Paris of $4 Million in Gems

PARIS, June 27 (AP).—Four gunmen posing as flower delivery men robbed two American women today of jewels and cash with an estimated value of $4.25 million to $4.5 million, police sources said.

The victims were identified as Mrs. Rita Sherman-Steinberg, 54, and Mrs. Shirley Preissman, both of New York. The robbery occurred at Mrs. Sherman-Steinberg's apartment here. Mrs. Sherman-Steinberg is the former wife of Charles Lachman, cofounder of the Revlon cosmetics empire.

Investigators reported that four robbers forced their way into the apartment and bound the two women and their maid before escaping with the jewelry and "several hundred thousand dollars in cash."

In a burglary on the French Riviera, Mrs. Howard Johnson, identified as the wife of an American restaurant and hotel magnate, lost jewelry valued at $250,000 from her apartment in the Eden Roc Hotel at Antibes, police announced.

They said Mrs. Johnson did not realize *the jewerly had* been stolen until she returned to the United States. The jewels, including an 11-carat diamond, had been left in the apartment Tuesday night, police said, and, when Mrs. Johnson and her husband returned to the hotel Wednesday, she had her baggage loaded on her aircraft to return to the United States without checking the contents.

Paris police twice changed their estimates of the value of the Sherman-Steinberg robbery. From an initial $3 million they dropped it down to $1.25 million and then raised it to more than $4 million.

Police *said* two *of* the *major* items taken from Mrs. Sherman-Steinberg were a 38-carat diamond valued at $1 million and a turquoise and diamond necklace valued at $500,000.

They said she had been wearing the jewelry at a party last night and had not had time to return it to the bank before the raiders struck. Most of the stolen jewels were insured, they said.

Mrs. Sherman-Steinberg declined to confirm the value of the jewelry or to give details of the robbery. She said it would be "very dangerous—I'm afraid for other people." But she did *not elaborate.*

S.-W. Africa Restores Church Aide's Papers

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, June 27 (Reuters).—The new leader of the Anglican church in South-West Africa, the Rev. Sydney *Morrow*, said *today that* the authorities had returned all the official and personal documents taken from him when he arrived from England yesterday.

He told newsmen: "The authorities have explained this morning that they are authorized to take sample documents from anybody when it is deemed necessary." Mr. Morrow, appointed vicar general here as successor to the Right Rev Richard Wood, who was expelled Monday, added: "I have no specific ideas about politics and I am not here to promote any ideology."

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هكذا من الأصل

LONDON THEATER

Civilized Evening With 'Thurber'

By John Walker

LONDON, June 27 (IHT).—There is much delight to be found in William Windom's one-man show "Thurber" at the New London Theatre, even though the evening does not live up to its all-embracing title. What Mr. Windom provides is some extracts from the works of James Thurber, concentrating on the more easily assimilated essays and stories.

These are full of wit and style and Mr. Windom plays down the underlying melancholy and misogyny of his author until he reaches the climax of his show when he allows both their full measure in a virtuoso reading of "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty."

Plays Safe

Thurber is not a writer whose work is particularly suited to public performance. His writing has an introspective quality, is a subtle, sorrowful reverie where the wit, even when it makes one laugh out loud as it often does, arises from his insights in the way we deceive ourselves and others. It has little to do with, say, the crassness of Danny Kaye's film version of Walter Mitty.

Mr. Windom, a man who possesses the bulky amiability of one of Thurber's bloodhounds, plays safe by concentrating on the lighter, shorter pieces of writing. He tells several—indeed, rather too many—of Thurber's fables for our time. He passes on some rules for a happy marriage, including the one that a man should make an effort to get the names of his wife's friends right. He delivers with hilarious effect a poem of harrowing tourist tragedy consisting of the English sentences from a foreign phrase book.

The show is one of humor and laughter and it may seem churlish to complain that it is not something more. But Mr. Windom inhabits a set decorated with assorted junk that serves no functional purpose but is merely there as a decoration. Because of the size of the New London's stage, he is forced to pad from one side to the other in order to try to get on intimate terms with his audience. (It is, incidentally, odd that the New London should seem to be specializing in revues and one-man shows when it is a theater ill-suited for small scale entertainments). And he also ignores a great many aspects of Thurber's talents.

Thurber's Life

A more ambitious performer might have attempted to relate Thurber's life to his work, incorporating some biography—for Thurber's life was marked by that irony that aflicts many humorists—as he grew older, he became a sadder man. At least, we might have had something from his reminiscences "My Life and Hard Times," a brilliant collection of domestic disasters. And there is no reference at all to Thurber the cartoonist, the spiky chronicler of the skirmishes between men and women, although a more ambitious production might have used his drawings as some sort of punctuation between the various disconnected essays that Mr. Windom performs.

Still, within its lecture-hall limits, it is a diverting and civilized evening of witty, intelligent entertainment.

* * *

At the Mermaid Theatre is a production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in that theater's house-style for Shakespeare of nerve-numbing boisterousness.

David Levine-Opera Mundi.

James Thurber

10,000 Journals in U.S.

Perishing Under Piles of Scholarship

By Richard Reinhold

NEW YORK (NYT).—Twenty years ago, a scholar in modern languages could keep up with new developments in his field through 29 major journals. Today, there are more than seven times as many significant periodicals in that area, and the total number of scholarly and scientific journals published in the United States alone is said to have reached as many as 10,000.

The problem of coping with, and paying for, this staggering flood of information has crisis proportions in the minds of many scholars, librarians and publishers. So much so, that the federal government and three major foundations have decided to collaborate in what would probably be the most comprehensive study of the production, dissemination and use of scholarly information ever undertaken.

The study is expected to recommend ways to streamline dissemination, to reduce cost, and raise the quality of publications.

Stating that journals have "proliferated beyond anyone's ability to read and absorb," the study proposal observed that "a complex series of developments has now produced not a system but a nonsystem of discovery, production and dissemination of the knowledge which the world needs."

The two-year study will be supported by $100,000 each from the Ford, Mellon and Rockefeller Foundations and by a $300,000 matching grant from the National Endowment for the humanities. The work will be conducted under the aegis of the American Council of Learned Societies and directed by Edward Booher, president of the books and education services group at McGraw Hill, Inc.

This will not be the first study on this subject. Government agencies, scholarly societies and librarians have all conducted numerous inquiries. On the whole they seem to have served mainly to exacerbate the problem by producing more documents and reports.

Mr. Booher has greater hopes for the new study because, he says, it will be an attempt to mount a broad "systems attack" on the problem, involving scholars, publishers, editors, librarians, foundation leaders, technologists and public figures.

The problem seems to be coming to a head for economic reasons. The costs of publishing scholarly books, few of which sell more than a few hundred copies, has skyrocketed. At the same time, hard-pressed university libraries have been forced to cut back on journal subscriptions and book purchases.

Questions of Purpose

But the issue also raises difficult questions about the very purpose of scholarly publication and about whether quality has kept up with quantity. Speedy dissemination of new information is crucial to the process of discovery and creation. Further, young scholars depend on publication for recognition and advancement.

But, according to Mr. Booher, "This 'publish or perish' syndrome drives young scholars to publish trivia. Knowledge has fractioned—it's not being read."

Such is the dismay over the rising tide of paper that some have even suggested that journals be abolished and that all scholarly writings be deposited in a central repository, to be retrieved only when needed, possibly by electronic means.

The study is likely to investigate ideas like this to determine their impact on the research process, on the legitimate aspirations of young scholars, the accessibility of information and on the economics of the publishing industry.

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F MARKET

elling the Symbolists —On a Grand Scale

By Souren Melikian

i, June 27 (IHT).—Pierre rnette de Saint-Cyr held ion devoted mainly to sym- this week at the Hôtel V. Tha young—in his 30s neer made an all-out ef- organize the sale on a cale.

rices provide soma clues to lls in the field and what to sell in the future—and tion did remarkably well. itly, what matters is the and dramatic twist of the ith its background of ob- eories leaning ambitiously ieval and Eastern philo- insofar as the artists them.

he occasion, Cornette de yr teamed up with Jean- Gaubert, who, though not icially appointed expert, n interested in symbolists long time. He probably nore about who has been what than anybody else. be fat catalogue, listing , offered a fair cross-sec- what is on the market. ie style of the catalogue ferent. Its terse descrip- ating only the names and f the painters and titles mensions of the works, ith the usual verbosity. ver, a literary introduction lippe Jullian counter-bal- his businesslike approach. is the author of books on olism — among others iers of Decadence," the re- English-language work of ench original, "Esthètes et ens," and "The Symbolists," a comprehensive study which came out two years ago. To round the promotion off nicely, a film, "Rêves Symbolistes," by Gaubert based on Cornette de Saint-Cyr's idea was produced and shown every hour on preview day.

In Spite of Crisis

With such a sendoff, it was hoped that the sale would do wall—as indeed it did—in spite of the crisis affecting painting, particularly 20th-century painting. According to Cornette d. Saint-Cyr, he sold 2.5 million francs worth nf pictures—and a few bronzes added, rather unnecessarily, to the sale were, however, bought in at 2.1 million. The percentage of sold pictures was a smashing success considering the huge reserve prices put on many works.

A Spanish businessman had a lot to do with the success. The Paris dealer Alain Lesieutre sat next to him on the front row giving advice. He paid, for instance, the huge price of 57,700 francs for a "Self-Portrait" of Georges Lacombe who represented himself as Christ on the Cross. He also paid 21,450 francs for a gouache, only 28 by 22 centimeters, by Alphonse Mucha and 32,470 francs for an oil by the same painter. But most astonishing of all was the 220,570 francs that he paid at the end of the sale for "L'Oracle à Dodéon," painted in 1896 by Jean Delville. Added to the expensive but understandable 550,000 francs be paid for an Odilon Redon, the Spaniard made the day. However, he was not the only buyer; spurred by his enthusiastic bidding, other private buyers joined in.

"L'Oracle à Dodéon" by Delville, which sold for 220,570 francs.

For example, watercolors by Emile Sonrel (1874-1953), an artist who painted fantastic landscapes with fairy-tale creatures, sold far better than they would have at ordinary auctions at the Hôtel Drouot. One called "Fear of the Abyss" was knocked down at 21,450 francs and another, "Giddiness in the Night," went to an Iranian collector for 7,850 francs—one of the more "reasonable" prices in the sale.

The symbolist movement, whose golden age covers the last 10 years of the 19th century, started as a literary movement. The word was first used by the French poet Jean Moréas and quickly extended by contemporary art critics to painters, although there never was a school of painting actually calling itself symbolist and exhibiting as such, as Jullian pointed out. In fact, all the pieces that did well at the sale were those that combined literary sophistication in theme and an evocative quality.

The hard core of symbolist painters exhibited a a salon called the "Salon de la Rose+Croix," the Salon of the Rosicrucians—the name nf a pseudo-esoteric movement of that period. The better known were artists such as George de Feure (1868-1928) who was represented by an important piece in this sale. This was a watercolor showing a woman reaching the end of a wooden bridge. It was knocked down at 66,000 francs to the Spanish buyer.

Other artists included Edgar Maxence—a large portrait of a woman of his sold for 21,450 francs, a big figure for a painting which had been restored.

'Palace of Dreams

Simmons Marcius, an American painter who died young (1867-1909) and who spent most of his life between Florence and Paris, was also represented. His "Palace of Dreams," in a period frame, 90 by 75 centimeters, was comparatively inexpensive at 28,000 francs, considering the price level of the auction. A landscape with a dream-like quality and towers looming in the distance, typical of the evocative quality of the movement, it went to the Spanish buyer for 16,800 francs.

Where the reserve prices were too high, the pictures flopped, particularly those that came from dealers who were hoping for a quick profit. Huge horizontal panels by Eugène-Samuel Grasset which anticipated pop art were bought in at 50,000 francs, suggesting a crazy reserve. Considering that they had been bought at the Hôtel Drouot for 10,000 francs last fall, this was setting the target high.

Lucien Valet, a private dealer, bought in his two Gustav Adolf Mossas at 16,990 francs and 13,000 francs.

A Gustave Morean watercolor from the Norton Simon collection—exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art last year—was too expensive by half at the reserve set by the would-be vendor: It was bought in at 261,270 francs.

Other Failure

The other failure in the auction was that of the pre-Raphaelites. Some of the best were owned by Jo Seton, one of the best and best-known collectors in the field, who started out with objets d'art of the 1900s and 1920s and went on to painting. He sent in a magnificent Burne-Jones pastel "The Knights Setting Out in Quest of the Grail"—bought in at 30,000 francs. A very good "Allegory" by J.R.S. Stanhope, also his, was bought in at 61,000 francs.

This was chiefly because the pre-Raphaelites were being sold out of context and offered to an audience well attuned to French symbolism but unfamiliar with the English.

While these were small technical slips, it does not detract from the achievement of having successfully mounted a specialized sale in a narrow field and carrying it through at a difficult time. Cornette de Saint-Cyr's next symbolist sale is scheduled for November. There will be fewer items, and the selection will be a severe one, he says. It is to be part of a series of specialized sales, extreme care being taken in the advertising and publicizing, as well as the cataloguing. Cornette de Saint-Cyr is discreet about his tactics but obviously is set to build up a new image for French auctions.

EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

of May 1968, Galerie iples, 42 Rue de Grenelle, 7, to July 15.

unrest of May 1968 pro- an extraordinary flowering n brilliant posters criticiz- e Gaullist régime, many of lesigned and printed in the r populaire" set up in the Arts. This exhibition a good selection of such which, with an extrema ity of means, often suc- in making an eloquent

* * *

alerie du Dragon, 19 Rue ragon, Paris 6, to July 10.

is a young painter (born ton in 1946) who makes a quasi-photo-realist tech- (including the blurr of ent) and a form of per- e that takes in the four of a room, such as one see by sitting up against f them and turning one's He is an extremely able a virtuoso, whose tone is low-key, expressive of a t anguish.

* * *

Bissier, Galerie Claude nard, 5-7 Rue des Beaux- , Paris 6, to July 12.

works of Julius Bissier -1965), be they temperas, colors or ink drawings, have riental manner, a Japanese ner, to be precise, that is ptible both in a formal ap- h and in a certain climate is loosely referred to as cal—a term which, in this xt, does not hold much ing but conveys nonetheless one is talking about. Is odi's patient treatment of of bottles and jugs "mysti- Then so are Bissier's ely floating bottles and ntified objects. And again, fact that Bissier really was upied with mystical ht, so that while the term ical painting" may be rather ingless, there is a style of ing that is the product of a cal temper. Bissier's ex- delicacy is convincing and table.

* * *

Katz, Galerie Marguerite ny, 4 Rue Beaubourg, Paris o July 12.

s is the first big Paris show is American artist who is known in the United States. large canvases (there is a of heads, all of which are four feet high) represent day subjects treated in broad of light, simple color and somehow convey a sense of waiting without any definite tation. There is a volun- flatness about this that how calls to mind the sub- n novel, and Katz himself, ing of one of his portraits, "I painted the makeup."

* * *

Judd, Galerie Daniel Tem- n, 30 Rue Beaubourg, Paris to July 12.

erican minimalist Don Judd e author of my favorite t-garde aphorism: "If any- says it's art, it's art." My ment derives from the fact if one accepts this one must accept the contrary proposi- "If anybody says it isn't it isn't art." And so we are where we started from. d does minimal boxes that from the wall in series, or in series, on the floor. They made of various materials ding galvanized iron, plastic,

* * *

sbuch, Galerie Hervé Oder- att, 85 bis Rue du Faubourg int-Honoré, Paris 8, to ne 30.

hese drawings by Weisbach, so evocative of the flamboyance of Italian baroque, mark a step in the artist's development in that he seems to be getting his dangerous virtuosity under control. His big muscular figures seem less referential, they have a "modern" tone to them, and an authority that makes one accept a type of subject whose relevance is not too easy to appraise.

* * *

Frank Lugand, Galerie de l'Abbaye, 3 bis Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to July 2.

This young photographer plays upon the effect of heightened contrast and uses the barest subject matter: white lines painted on a parking lot, a pole standing, central and solitary in a flat waste, etc., to achieve a certain lyrical effect.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

Brussels

Ger Dekkers, Dan Graham, Dennis Oppenheim, Jean-Pierre Raynaud, Palais des Beaux Arts, Rue Royale, Brussels, to June 30.

Four young American and European contemporaries are on exhibit together. Graham, a New Yorker, uses closed-circuit television with an eight-minute delay to force participation upon viewers stepping into his area. The delay allows time for viewers to become part of the exhibition through a carefully arranged system of video-screens and mirrors. Oppenheim, another New Yorker, also uses video-tape, with sound for his set pieces. A puppet sits propped up under a spotlight, facing a large, suspended bell: Every 30 seconds the bell rings, loudly. In another Oppenheim piece, a row of life-sized gray rats crouch while one of them circles the others in twilight gloom. Ger Dekkers, a Dutchman, sets his camera to work for him, produces panoramic slide views of Dutch summer landscapes with grass topping a long dike, blue sea beyond. Long lines of poplars across a flat land of fields are caught in geometric patterns. Raynaud's exhibit area is quiet. He continues his funeral theme with brightly painted coffins lining the walls like bunkbeds. There are gay crosses and rows of scarlet colored flower pots, symmetrically arranged. In another room, Raynaud shows his latest preoccupation with dead-white glossy tiles. It looks like a public lavatory except for a green wreath hung on one wall, a heap of grayish sand near another.

—RONA DOBSON.

London

Master Paintings, Herner Wengraf, 67/68 Jermyn Street, London W.1.

This excellent exhibition includes some 22 works, the earliest a late 14th-century panel of St. Catherina of Siena, the latest John Sell Cotman's early 19th-century portrayal of an old house in St. Albans. In-betweens include a fine Canaletto, a Pieter Claesz still life, Adam and Eve by the 18th-century Jean François de Troy, and a small elegant landscape by Gainsborough.

* * *

Andrew Murray, Portal Gallery, 16a Grafton Street, London W.1. to July 5.

Under the title "Poetry into Painting" the major part of these new naive works are amusing evocations of famous lines from English poetry—"I wandered lonely as a cloud," "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day," and so on. The simplicity of concept well suits the familiarity of the verse.

* * *

Dennis Oppenheim's "Attempt to Raise Bell" . . . Oppenheim and Dan Graham were invited to join Ger Dekkers and Jean-Pierre Raynaud at a joint exhibition at the Brussels Palais des Beaux Arts.

Jose Lalande, Skidmore Gallery, 32 Bruton Place, Berkeley Square, London W.1. to July 5.

Watercolors and drawings of the animals and birds of Spain make up this first London show of a well-known Spanish wildlife artist. He excels at the creatures peculiar to Iberia—the Spanish dormouse, the Spanish lynx, the ibex, and the Toledan mountain fox, of which he has made a profound study.

* * *

Suzanne Lucas, The Mall Galleries, The Mall, London S.W.1. to July 9.

Suzanne Lucas is a Fellow and Gold Medallist of the Royal Horticultural Society, specializing in drawings, paintings and miniatures of flowers and small animals and birds. I have had occasion to praise her flower pieces in former exhibitions. In this larger compilation she has excelled herself with almost 200 works of beauty and feeling. Having traveled all over the world in her search for plants, she brings together the most magnificent combinations of blossom in a single painting—for example an extraordinary work which includes Sprekelias, Blue Salvias, Fuchsias, Potato Flowers, Petunias, Lobelias, Pansies, Nemesias and Violas.

* * *

Cedric Morris Retrospective, New Grafton Gallery, Grafton Street, London W.1. to July 9.

Sir Cedric Morris, now 86, has been in turn traveler, principal of an art college, and Lecturer in Design at the Royal College of Art. His landscape painting, which forms the main part of this retrospective show, is in the best tradition of British romantic painting. But some of his flower pieces are painted with a knowledge which can only be brought to the theme by an expert gardener.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Admired by Jefferson

Renowned Venus for Bicentennial Show

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK (NYT).—A renowned sculpture of Venus from the third century BC, which was much admired by Thomas Jefferson, will be lent by the Italian government to the National Gallery of Art in Washington for "The Eye of Thomas Jefferson," the gallery's bicentennial exhibition next summer.

The statue, known as the Venus de Medici, is slightly under life-size and depicts a nude Venus shielding herself in a coy attempt at concealment.

Found in Hadrian's villa and first known as part of the Medici collection at the Villa Medici in Rome, it was moved to the Uffizi Gallery in Florence in 1677 and represented to the 18th-century Western world the ideal of physical perfection.

It headed a list of works that Jefferson wanted to own, in replica, for Monticello, his home in Virginia.

The sculpture, whose finding antedates that of the more famous, but armless Venus de Milo in 1820, is probably the outstanding single loan contribution that will come from Europe to the show, an attempt to evoke the cultural and aesthetic preoccupations of Jefferson's world. It will present examples of art, architecture and design that reflected Jefferson's visual interest in the United States and in Europe, and that through him influenced national taste.

The exhibition, scheduled for June 3 through Sept. 6, 1976, will also include life portraits of Jefferson and the men around him, an "ideal" gallery of works admired by him and a major group of models and drawings illustrating French avant-garde architecture of the late 18th century, with which Jefferson was much involved.

A major section will evoke a Paris salon of the period, with selection of the actual paintings and drawings that appeared in the annual salons of 1785, 1787 and 1789. The show will be rounded out with a group of Jefferson's own drawings, silver and furniture designed by him and the design competition drawings for the White House.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 27 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and plays:

Films

"Rollerball" is Norman Jewison's picture of a perfect world in which society is governed by a conglomerate city-state of industries and war is unknown. A brutal sport called rollerball allows people to work off their aggressions. Vincent Canby says that the film is "an elaborate and very silly example" of the kind of science-fiction in which "all of mankind's problems have been solved but at the terrible price of individual freedom." Jonathan E. (James Caan) rebels in the name of this freedom against the conglomerate executives. Canby remarks that the only way the film would have made sense "is as a satire of national preoccupation with televised professional sports, particularly weekend football" and that the cast "is more solemn and serious than the movie ever merits."

"The Drowning Pool," is "a lackluster workout . . . under Stuart Rosenberg's muscular but pedestrian direction," according to A.H. Weiler. Paul Newman stars second-time-around as Harper, the private eye created by novelist Ross MacDonald, who comes to the rescue of a former flame threatened by a blackmailer. Joanne Woodward is "well-dressed and languid" as the damsel in distress, and the rest of the cast including Tony Franciosa and Coral Browne are equally superficial. Such authentic props as Cajun talk, Bayous and a Southern antebellum mansion "serve only to make the film a mildly interesting diversion."

Plays

"Death of a Salesman," at the Circle in the Square Theater, stars George C. Scott in his own staging of the Arthur Miller classic. Clive Barnes has nothing but praise for the production and calls it "exciting beyond words." Scott's performance is "the kind you tell your grandchildren about" and his direction is "masterly." James Farentino as Willy's son Biff is "a perfect counterpart" to Scott, and Teresa Wright is "fragilely tough and long-suffering" as Linda. Barnes calls the play "an American document . . . an unforgettable portrait of a man whose dream has failed . . . condemning the mores of a generation."

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—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
76¼	46½	AbbLab 1.44	18	69	75½	74¾	75⅛	—⅛
45¾	33¼	ACF In 2.40	9	31	43⅛	42½	43½	—½
10⅜	7	AcmeClv .50	5	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	
4⅛	1¾	AdmDg .04e	9	11	3⅜	3½	3⅝	
10½	7¾	AdmEx .77e		27	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+⅜
3⅜	2⅛	Adms Millis		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
9⅝	3¼	Addressog	81	161	8⅜	8	8⅛	—¼
10	7¼	AdvInv .28e		32	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+⅛
29⅝	20	AetnaLf 1.08	12	260	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	—⅜
43⅞	31	AetnaLf pf 3		9	42⅛	42	42	—1¼
7	4¾	Aguirre Co	7	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	7	99	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
3¾	1⅝	Aileen Inc	9	110	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+⅜
78⅜	44¾	AirPrd .20b	19	109	75⅞	74¾	74¾	—1
13⅝	4⅞	AirbnFgt .50		95	12⅞	12½	12½	—½
21¼	10½	Aircoinc .90	6	138	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	
2⅝	1	AJ Industris		70	2½	2¼	2¼	—⅛
17¼	10¼	Akzona 1.20	15	25	16⅝	16	16⅛	+⅜
13	7⅝	Ala Gas 1.18	6	6	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+⅜
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	11	64	15½	15⅛	15¼	+⅜
8	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	21	20	7¾	7½	7¾	+⅜
18¾	12¼	Albertsn .60	10	112	19	18⅝	19	+⅜
25⅝	18⅜	AlcanAlu .80	7	123	25	24⅝	25	+⅛
12⅝	7½	AlcoStd .48	5	77	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+¼
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	38	9	27¾	27½	27¾	+⅝
6⅛	2½	Alexdrs .16e	11	177	6	5⅞	6	
6⅛	3	Allson Mtg	14	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅝	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	10	18	10½	10	10	—¼
26⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	3	19	25⅜	25	25⅛	—⅜
36⅞	31⅜	AllgLud pf 3		7	34½	34¼	34½	+¼
18¾	12⅝	AllgPw 1.52	9	228	18⅛	17½	17⅝	—½
8½	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	18	44	8⅜	7¾	8⅛	+⅜
42	27	AlldCh 1.00	8	272	39½	38⅞	39⅛	+⅛
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	9	22	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+½
15⅜	12½	AlldProd 1	5	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
39¾	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	9	243	39⅝	39	39	⅛
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		23	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+⅛
11¼	6⅛	AllisChal .26	0	110	11½	11⅛	11½	+¼
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	1	7½	7½	7½	
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	10	145	47⅞	47⅜	47½	+⅛
46⅛	26¾	AmalgSug 3	2	10	36¾	36	36¼	+¼
56¼	28¼	Amax 1.75	10	194	55½	54¼	55½	+⅛
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		6	134	132⅛	133	—1
13½	6	AMBAC .60	7	150	13¼	13⅛	13½	+⅛
5⅛	3	Amcord .26	7	18	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
18¾	13¼	Amerce 1.20	5	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	—¼
33⅛	26½	Amrc pf2.60		2	33	33	33	—⅛
22⅝	15⅛	A Hess .30b	4	132	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
55½	42	A Hes pf3.50		18	51¼	51	51	—¼
21¾	7⅜	AAirFlt .44	13	47	20⅛	19¾	19¼	—⅜
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin	26	1925	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+⅝
14⅛	3¾	A Baker .40		85	1	14	14½	+⅝
41	30⅞	A Brnds 2.68	8	94	40⅞	40½	40⅝	
27	13⅛	AmBdcst .60	10	273	26⅞	26¼	26¾	+⅜
11	5	AmBldM .36	8	12	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
34½	28	A Con 2.20e	8	108	31¼	31	31¼	+¼
23¼	18¾	A Con pf1.75		4	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
3⅜	1½	AmCen Mtg		24	2¼	2	2	—⅛
19¼	13¾	A Chain 1.20	6	5	17½	17½	17⅛	
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	401	27½	26¾	27½	+¼
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	14	65	29	28⅜	28⅝	—⅛
4⅛	2¾	AmDualVt		21	4½	4½	4½	
21	14¾	AmElPw 2	9	747	20	19¾	20	
11¾	3⅜	AFamily .24	8	54	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	—⅛
6	3⅛	AmFin .20	23	18	5	5	5	
14¾	11¾	AmF pf1.50		z700	12½	12½	12½	
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		41	34	23¾	24	+⅛
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		28	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+¼
13⅝	9	A Gnins .60	6	127	13	12¾	13	+⅛
22⅛	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		27	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+⅜
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	6	93	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+⅛
43½	27¾	A Home .88	29	437	43⅛	42⅝	42½	—¼
39½	25⅞	AmHosp .20	26	195	35½	34⅝	34⅞	
3⅞	1⅞	Am Invest		8	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
7¼	3½	A Medicl .13	8	118	6⅜	6⅛	6½	
6¼	1⅜	A Medicorp	6	125	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Am Motors		876	6¼	6	6⅛	
38¾	33	AHstG 2.54b	7	134	35⅞	35	35⅛	—⅝
9¼	3⅜	Am Seating	18	7	9	8¾	9	+½
15¼	5⅝	AmShip .68b	019	71	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	—1¼
14½	8½	AmStand .80	6	208	14	13¾	13⅞	+¼
9⅜	0	AmSteril .28	12	115	7⅝	7⅜	7¾	+⅛
39¼	24¾	AmStrs 2.40	7	7	20¼	39	39	—¼
26	24⅝	AmStrs wi		2	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+⅜
52	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	10	1875	51	50¾	50¾	—¼
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		18	55	54¾	54⅞	—⅛
46¾	40½	ATT pfB3.74		23	45¾	45½	45¾	+⅛
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		9	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+¼
18¼	8⅛	AWatWk .64	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z400	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
19¼	8½	Ameron .90	5	43	19⅛	18	19	+½
5½	2⅝	AmesD .10e	6	41	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+¼
18⅝	10⅝	Ametek 1	7	68	17⅛	16½	17	+¼
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	15	92	20⅜	20	20⅛	+⅛
22	15⅝	Amlac Inc 1	4	16	17½	17¼	17½	+⅜
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	33	194	37¼	36¾	36¾	
12⅝	6⅝	Ampco .60a	4	26	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
7	2⅝	Ampex Corp	6	71	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
4⅜	1¾	Amrep Corp	6	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+⅛
31⅞	25⅛	Amstar 2.40	2	34	28¾	28	28½	—⅜
44	36	Amst pf2.65		1	42	42	42	+1
8⅝	7¾	Amstr pf.68		7	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
68⅛	35¼	Amsted 3.60	6	26	65	64½	64½	—½
8¼	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	53	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
20¾	13½	Anacond .60	6	292	18⅝	17⅞	17¾	—⅝
21⅛	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	29	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+¼
34⅞	20¼	AnderClay 1	8	65	34½	33¾	34¼	+¼
7⅝	4½	Angelica .12	9	45	7½	7¼	7⅜	—½
22⅛	13¾	AnsulCa .62t	5	31	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	
12⅞	9¼	Apache .50	8	34	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
12⅞	9½	ApcoOil .49t	5	28	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		77	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
26⅜	9¼	APL Cp 1.20	7	19	26	25⅝	25¾	+½
13	12⅞	APL Cp wi		2	13	13	13	
3⅜	1¼	Appld Mag		13	3½	3¼	3⅜	
91	48¼	ARA Sv 1.46	15	34	83½	83	83½	
11⅝	6⅞	ArcataN .36	8	47	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
33	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	172	33	32¼	32¾	+⅜
4⅛	1⅝	Arctic Entr		21	3	3	3	
4⅛	2¼	Aristar		57	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+¼
16⅜	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	124	16	15¾	15⅞	—⅛
6⅞	4¾	ArBest .22p		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
28⅛	20⅜	ArkLGs 1.70	6	53	26⅞	26½	26⅞	
3⅛	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		21	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
7	5¼	Armada Co	7	22	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	
34	23	Armco 1.60a	4	186	29⅛	28½	28⅞	—¼
30¼	23⅜	Arm pf2.10		1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z40	48¼	48¼	48¼	
27⅛	20¼	ArmstCk .80	24	94	26¼	25¾	26⅛	+⅛
17⅛	10½	Armst Rub	11	19	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	—⅛
13⅛	10½	AroCorp 1	6	8	13½	13¼	13½	+½
8½	5⅝	Arvin .22t	26	171	7	5⅞	6⅞	+1
45	35⅝	ASA Ltd .80		503	45¾	44⅜	45½	+½
19⅝	13⅜	Asarco 1.50	5	210	19⅜	19	19	—⅝
23⅞	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5	372	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+½
31¾	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	12	172	31	29¾	30¾	+½
25⅝	17¾	oasdSpg 1.40	7	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	—¼
10¼	5¾	Athlone .40	3	92	8⅞	8½	8½	—¼
5⅜	2½	Atlco 1.50e		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19½	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	34	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
105	75½	AtlRich 2.50	12	210	103	101¾	102½	+⅞
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		y30	47	47	47	—1¼
177¼	129	AtlRch pf 3		6	172¼	172	173	—½
69⅞	52	AtlRc pf2.80		92	68¾	68	68¼	+¼
4¾	1⅛	Atlas Corp		3366	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	3⅜	ATO Inc .20	6	92	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
61½	27¼	AutDat .20e	32	19	58¼	58	58	
5	1⅛	Autom Ind	6	175	5	4⅞	5	
6¼	2⅝	Avco Corp		604	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	+⅜
1⅛	⅜	Avco Co wt		64	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21⅞	9¾	AvcoCa pf		47	20	19⅞	19¼	+⅛
28¾	21¾	AveryPd .30	21	81	31	20¼	30¼	+⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	11	12	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	
9⅝	4⅝	AvnetInc .40	5	211	9¼	9	9	
51¼	27⅝	AvonPd 1.40	25	523	48½	47¾	47⅞	+⅛
24⅝	12½	AztecOG .20	18	25	22	21¾	22	+¼
		B						
27	13½	BabckW .80	9	230	27⅜	25⅞	27	+⅝
7⅝	3	Bache .15e	13	x27	6¾	6½	6½	—⅛
10¼	4½	BakerIn .20	10	148	10	9⅝	9⅞	
55¾	32	BakerOil .42	23	88	55⅝	55	55¼	+⅛
11	6¼	BaldDH .48	7	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
20	11⅜	Ball Co .60	9	12	20	19¾	19¾	—¼
22⅞	15½	BalGE 1.96	7	84	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	+⅛
18⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	9	11	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
41¼	25⅝	Bandag Inc	28	35	40	39⅝	39⅝	+⅛
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		5	10⅞	10½	10½	+¼
31¾	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	24	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	
13⅝	9½	Bk of Va .88	6	17	13½	13	13½	
42	31¾	BarkTr 3	5	82	38¾	38½	38¾	+¼
28⅛	19⅛	BarbOil 1.60		14	28	27¾	28	
18⅝	11¾	BardCR .30	17	53	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	—⅛
11⅛	6⅝	BasicInc .60	3	29	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
29⅛	24¼	Basic pf2.50		z170	29	28¾	29	+1
21⅜	14½	BatesMf .20	3	153	20⅝	20	20¼	+¾
39	21⅝	BauschL .60	18	164	38½	37½	38	+½
51⅜	31½	BaxtLab .19	35	301	45⅝	45¼	45¼	
18	14½	BaySIG 1.60	6	33	17½	17⅛	17½	+½
24⅝	14¾	Bearing .32	11	16	23	22⅞	23	+¼
24⅝	14⅝	BeatFds .72	14	202	23½	23	23⅛	+⅛
38⅞	17⅝	Beckmn .50	16	12	38	37¾	38	
37¾	28	BectDick .40	20	296	35⅞	36	35⅞	+⅝
14½	6⅞	BeechA .70	7	148	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	—⅛
31	15	Beker .28	5	230	24⅞	24⅜	24½	—⅛
22	11¾	BelcoP .80e	3	74	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	—⅛
16¼	12¾	Belden 1.20	6	2	15	14⅞	15	+¼
8½	5¼	BeldHe .30b	11	6	8¼	8	8	—⅜
19⅞	10⅛	Bell How .84	8	101	19	18⅞	18⅞	
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
29	21¾	Bendix 1.60	8	186	29¼	28¾	29	+¾
59	36	Bendix pf 3		1	58	58	58	+1
21¾	14⅝	BenflCp 1.25	6	141	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	—¼
97½	72¾	Benef pf5.50		1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	—1⅞
49½	37½	Benef pf4.50		z40	50½	50¼	50½	+1½
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		3	51	50¾	50¾	—½
7⅛	3	BenfStd Mtg		5	3	3	3	—¼
3⅞	2⅝	BengfB .07e	7	188	2¾	2½	2¾	+⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		26	4¼	4	4⅛	
8⅞	2⅝	Best Prod	10	35	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
40¼	24¾	BethStl 2a	4	228	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	+¼
60⅞	35¾	BigThre .48	23	110	61¼	60⅛	61⅛	+1
36¾	20⅝	BlackDr .40	32	805	34½	34	34¼	—¼
5½	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	24	53	5	4¾	5	+⅛
15⅛	10¼	BlisLau 1.10	5	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
16⅛	10⅝	BlockHR .40	9	252	14	13⅝	13⅝	—½
3	12½	BlueBell .60	9	48	31⅛	30⅝	31	+¼
2⅞	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		33	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
31⅞	15⅝	Boeing .80	9	391	29⅞	29⅜	29½	—½
23⅛	10½	BoiseCas .65	8	465	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	—⅛
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.50	7	4	19½	19½	19½	+½
24⅝	20½	Borden 1.30	8	211	23⅝	23	23	—⅛
19	13⅝	BorWar 1.36	6	280	18⅝	18¼	18½	+⅛
3¾	1¼	Bormans	6	12	3½	3	3⅛	+⅛
24¾	15½	BosEd 2.44	9	38	24	23¾	24	+¼
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z390	87	86½	87	
10⅞	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		53	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
8¾	5	Braniff .20e	6	856	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	+¼
49¾	36⅛	BriggsS 1.60	16	19	49⅞	49½	49⅞	+⅝
69¾	46⅛	BristMy 1.60	17	x118	69¼	67⅞	67¾	
44⅛	33	BristM pf 2		18	43½	43	43	
17⅛	4¼	BritPet .40e	4	62	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	—⅛
20⅞	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	8	59	19⅜	19	19⅛	—⅜
17	11⅜	BklyUG 1.72	7	57	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
19⅝	13½	BwnGa 1.20	7	52	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+½
8⅞	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	6	19	8⅛	7⅞	8	
8¼	5	BrwnFer .20	14	98	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
15⅝	9	Brunswk .40	8	95	15	14⅝	15	+¼
16	9¼	BrushW .40	6	18	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+½
7	3¼	BT Mtg .90e		8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
51¼	28	BucyEris 1	20	364	51	50¾	50½	—⅝
10¼	7⅛	BuddCo .60	10	58	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+½
4¼	2¾	Budget Ind		22	3½	3½	3½	
22⅞	12	BuffFor 1.20	16	10	20½	20¼	20½	—¼
9⅛	6¾	BulovaW .20	5	19	7⅝	7¼	7½	—½
22⅛	15½	BunkHil 1.86		5	20¾	20½	20½	
7½	3¼	BunkrRe .40	56	19	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
14½	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		5	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+⅝
28¼	14⅞	BurlInd 1.70	12	101	25½	25⅛	25⅜	+⅛
42⅞	33	BurlNor 1.70	8	101	38½	37⅝	37¾	—⅜
7⅞	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
31¾	11¾	Burndy .78	18	3	30	30	30	—¼
110	61⅛	Burrghs .60	26	162	106⅛	104⅞	104⅞	—1⅝
		C						
9½	2¾	CabCb For		33	3⅜	3⅜	3½	—⅛
21	15¼	Cabot Cp .92	130	33	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Cadence Ind		66	2⅝	2½	2⅝	—⅛
6¼	2⅞	Ceasars Wrl	8	109	5⅛	4⅞	5	
4⅜	2⅛	Cal Finanl		95	3½	3⅜	3½	
16¾	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	7	16½	16⅜	16⅜	—⅛
15¾	7½	Callahn .30r	14	297	16⅛	15¾	16¼	+½
3⅞	1⅝	Camm Brn		31	2¾	2½	2¾	+⅛
34⅞	28¼	CamRL .40a	21	284	33½	32¾	33½	+½
33⅞	27⅞	CamSp 1.24	12	31	33½	33¼	33¼	—⅛
17⅛	13¾	CdnPac .86e	6	35	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
11⅝	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	8	4	10⅛	10¼	10½	
43⅛	22	CapCit Com	15	21	43	43	43	
29⅝	21⅝	Cap Hold .34	15	68	26¼	25¾	25¾	—⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Capit Mtg		36	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
47¼	28¼	Carbor 1.70	7	33	47	47	47	
3	2	Carling OKe		5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
14⅝	10¼	Carlisle .88	5	11	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅜
66	53⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		z100	59	59	59	+1½
9⅛	4⅝	gcaroFro .20	69	4	5½	5½	5½	
18⅝	11	CaroPw 1.60	8	124	18¼	18	18⅛	—⅛
25½	24½	CarP pf2.67		16	25½	25⅜	25⅜	
24¾	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	4	61	21⅞	21½	21¾	
12½	6⅞	CarrCp .52	38	96	10¼	9⅝	10	—⅛
13⅛	10⅝	CarrGn .90e		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
24⅛	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	13	262	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	+⅛
41¼	24¼	CartHw pf 1		9	38	37½	38	+½
10½	6⅛	CartWall .40	10	36	9	8⅝	8⅞	+¼
9⅛	6½	CascNGs .92	71	4	8½	8⅜	8½	+⅛
17½	13¼	CastlCk .80b	0	96	17	16½	16⅞	—½
69½	48	CaterTr 1.80	15	214	66⅝	65¼	66¼	+1⅛
53¼	28⅞	CBS 1.46	13	75	53⅜	52¼	52¼	—¾
36	20½	CBS pf 1		5	35¾	35	35½	—½
2⅝	⅞	CCI Corp		69	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	—⅛
28	25⅝	Celanse 2.80	8	62	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+⅜
51¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		4	51	50¾	51	+⅝
10¼	5	Centex .12	25	80	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
18⅞	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	3	18⅛	18	18	—¼
17⅞	11½	CenIllL1 1.60	8	47	17⅛	16¾	17	—⅛
29½	25¼	CnIL1 pf2.87		z1000	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
13½	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	9	95	12¼	13	13⅛	—⅛
20⅛	14½	CenLaE 1.28	0	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛
14⅝	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	10	19	14⅜	14	14¼	
18⅞	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	10	363	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+⅛
15⅛	18	CenSoya .60	18	33	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
22⅛	10½	CenTel 1.20	10	49	21½	21⅛	21⅜	—¼
22¼	0⅛	Centrn Dat	14	336	22⅜	20⅞	22¼	+1½
17¼	11⅜	Cerro 1.20	8	18	16⅞	16¼	16¼	—⅜
19¾	6¾	Cert-teed .60		47	11¾	10⅞	11¾	+¾
19⅞	11⅜	CessnaAir 1	7	128	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+½
18¼	10½	Champint 1	6	247	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+½
19¼	12½	Chmi pf1.20		22	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+⅜
12⅞	9	ChamSp .60	11	142	14	12⅛	13½	+¼
34⅞	17¼	ChartCo .40e	3	43	28¾	28¼	28¼	—¼
6⅛	5⅝	ChartrCo wi		9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
26⅞	18¾	Chartr NY 2	5	18	25⅞	25⅜	25½	—⅛
9⅛	7	ChaseFd .60		27	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+½
38½	26½	ChaseM 2.20	6	255	37	36⅝	36⅞	+½
4⅝	3⅛	ChasT 1.73e		56	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40	9	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
41⅜	22⅛	Chemtn 1.18	5	127	39⅞	38¾	39⅛	—⅛
48½	29½	ChmNY 2.88	6	63	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
30	28	CheVa 1.80	4	8	34¼	34	34¼	+⅛
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	25	88	65¾	64¾	64⅞	—⅜
37½	26	Chessie 2.10	7	77	37⅛	36⅜	36⅝	—⅜
16⅞	10¼	ChiEaIl 6.5	5	5	14¼	14	14¼	—⅛
11¼	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp		42	6¾	6½	6½	
15	10	Chi Milw pf		2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+¼
31½	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	8	34	30⅝	29¾	30	—⅜
4⅞	2⅛	ChkFull 1.9t		41	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—¼
6	2⅛	Chris Craft		5	5½	5¼	5¼	
13½	5½	ChCft cvpf		18	12¼	12¼	12¼	+½
13	8⅛	Chromal 7.0	6	43	13	12¾	13	
12½	7⅜	Chrysler		1372	12⅛	11⅛	11⅞	+½
2½	1⅝	Chrysler wt		41	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
2⅛	1	CI Mtg Gp		5	2	1⅞	2	
4⅞	2½	CI Rlt Inv		8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
21⅛	18⅞	CinBell 1.60	7	6	20½	20⅜	20⅜	—½
18½	14¼	CinnGE 1.64	9	118	17¾	17½	17⅝	+⅛
84	79	CinG pf7.44		z600	82	81¾	82	+1
48½	40¾	CinGE pf 4		z160	44½	43⅝	43½	—1
25½	16⅞	CinMila 1.40	7	20	22½	22¼	22½	—⅛
36⅞	30⅞	CIT Fin 2.20	9	75	36⅝	36	36	—⅛
39	28⅜	Citicorp 8.8	14	560	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛	—⅜
48⅞	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	0	66	48½	48	48	—⅜
6	2½	CitzSR 1.17e		25	3½	3¼	3⅜	+½
4⅛	1⅝	Citizns Mtg		4	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
9¼	4¾	CityInvsl .66	14	157	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
1	7-16	City Inv wt		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	
19½	11⅜	CityIn pf B2		28	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+⅛
18	11	CityIn pf1.31		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
2½	1⅝	City Slrs		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
33¼	22⅜	ClarkE 16.0	8	113	32	31½	31¾	
14⅛	7⅜	ClarkOil .50		17	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	—½
7	2⅛	CLC Am .24	4	31	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
103½	66⅛	ClvClf 2.60a	11	49	98	97¾	98	+½
28⅞	23⅜	ClvElll 2.48	8	68	28¼	27⅞	28	⅛
115¾	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z80	113½	111¾	112	
11¾	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	12	528	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	—⅛
7⅝	3¼	CluetPea 3.0		77	7½	7	7¼	—¼
10⅝	7⅝	CluettP pf 1		19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅝	6⅝	CMIInv Cp		136	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+½
6⅞	2¾	CHA Finl		72	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
12⅝	6¼	CHA pfA1.10		24	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		12	11¼	11¼	11¼	
1⅛	½	CHA Larw		43	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
11	5¾	CoastSl Gas	4	242	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+⅜
20⅞	15⅜	CstSG pf1.83		20	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
17½	11½	CstSG pf1.19		2	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
93⅛	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	27	262	90¾	90	90	
9⅞	4¾	CocaBlig .40	21	159	8½	8¼	8¼	
13⅞	6½	ColdwBk .36	11	17	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅝
3⅞	1½	Coleco Ind		44	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	
34⅞	22	ColgPal .68	16	669	32⅞	31⅝	31⅞	—⅞
10⅛	4¼	CollinAlk .40	44	85	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	—¼
5¼	2⅛	Collins Fd	17	17	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
41⅝	24⅝	ColPenn .40	16	39	39½	39⅛	39¼	
22⅞	15½	ColonlSl 1.25	8	21	22	21½	22	+½
35⅞	23¼	Coltlnd 2	3	201	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	+⅜
54⅞	41½	Colt pf4.25		39	51	50¼	50¾	—¼
	16¼	Colt pf1.60		1	20	20	20	+½
28½	22⅝	ColGas 2.06	8	43	28¼	27½	27⅝	—⅛
55¼	49¾	ColGs pf5.62		3	55½	55⅛	55⅛	+1⅛
9⅛	2½	Colum Picl	23	238	9⅛	8¾	9	
22¼	12½	ColuSOh 2	8	65	21½	21	21½	
5	1¾	Colwel Mtg		16	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—⅛
16⅞	5	Combd Com	8	296	13	12½	13	—⅝
57⅜	25⅛	CombE 1.90	14	52	55⅛	54½	54½	—⅝
29⅞	22⅞	CornwE 2.30	10	452	28¾	28½	28¾	—¼
90	78	ComE pf8.40		31	86	85½	86	
30⅛	25⅞	ComE pf3.87		14	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+¼
23¼	19	CommwE pf 2		5	22¼	22¼	22¼	—¼
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
19⅞	16½	ComE pf1.42		17	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	—½
12⅝	5⅝	CornwO .22t		507	11⅝	11	11⅛	+⅛
21⅛	13¼	ComO pf1.72		28	21⅛	21	21⅛	+¼
27	9⅛	Compugrp	9	68	25⅞	25	25	—¼
6⅝	1⅝	Comput Sci	19	177	5¼	5	5	—⅛
46⅞	26⅝	Comsat 1	10	127	46	45¼	45¼	—⅞
9	3¼	ConAgra		41	9	8¾	9	
34⅝	15⅝	ConeM 1.20a	5	24	24	23½	23⅞	—⅛
12⅛	4½	Congole .20e		325	10	9⅛	9⅞	+⅜
16⅜	10¼	ConnM 1.60	10	32	15¼	14¾	14⅞	—½
20⅞	10⅞	Conrac .60	8	64	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	+⅜
14½	7½	ConEdis 1e	4	271	14¼	14	14	—⅛
60½	41½	ConEd pf 6		8	60	59¼	59¼	—⅜
46⅞	36½	ConEd pf 5		12	46½	46	46	
43	31½	CnE pfC4.65		z40	43	43	43	
18¼	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	53	223	14⅛	15⅞	16	—¼
56⅛	43⅝	ConF pf4.50		2	52	51¼	52	
15⅛	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	8	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
27	21⅝	ConHGs 2.18	7	51	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	—¼
19¼	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	10	228	18¼	18	18	—½
67	55	CnPw pf7.76		z100	67½	67½	67½	+2½
68	52	CnPw pf7.72		z200	67	67	67	
65½	51¼	CnPw pf7.45		z48	65½	65½	65½	+⅞
76	49	ConPow pf 6		19	72	71	71⅛	—1
46½	34½	CnPw pf4.52		z30	41	41	41	
41⅜	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z50	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+⅛
6¼	3½	Cont Air Lin	71	165	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+¼
28⅞	24	ConCan 1.88	7	404	25	24⅝	24¾	—⅛
9½	7½	ContCop .88	2	36	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+¼
12	11½	CtCop pf1.25		z120	12⅛	12½	13½	+1
43	32½	ContCp 2.60	13	200	41½	40⅝	41¼	—¼
47	36⅜	CtIC pfA2.50		1	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	—⅜
46⅝	35¾	CtIC pfB2.50		3	45½	45⅝	45⅝	—1
40¼	26⅞	ContICp 2.20	7	222	40½	48	40	—¼
10¼	6¾	ContIIP 1.37e		x29	9	8¾	8¾	—¼
3⅛	1⅝	ContII Rlty		13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
1¾	11-16	ConMtg .15e		161	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
70	40⅝	ContOil 2	10	678	67⅞	67⅜	67½	—⅜
14¼	10	ContTele 1	10	162	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
22½	18⅝	Control Det		453	22⅛	21⅜	21⅞	—⅜
29	19⅜	Conwood 2	7	4	26	25¾	26	+¼
3¼	1¾	CookUn .13r		118	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
53¼	23⅞	CoopInd 1.44	10	56	53	52½	52⅝	—⅜
143	97	CoopIn pfA5		1	142¾	142¾	142¾	—¼
93	42	CopI pfB2.50		1	92½	92½	92½	—½
9⅝	4⅝	Cooper Lab		27	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+¼
8¾	5¼	CoopTR .40		11	7⅝	7¼	7½	
11½	7½	CopeInd .60	11	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
37⅞	17½	CoppRg .50a	8	75	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	—⅜
30¼	19¼	CopwCp 18.9	4	37	26¾	26	26¼	+⅜
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		205	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
55¼	20⅞	CornG 11.2s	27	64	51⅜	50¼	51	+¾
8	4⅛	CowlesC .30	7	14	8⅛	8	8	
26¾	10¼	CoxBdct .40	13	38	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+¾
45¾	32⅝	CPC Int 2.14	12	135	46⅝	45¼	46¼	+⅞
52½	26½	Crane 1.60	4	37	48½	47⅞	48½	
6	4⅛	CreditF .24	11	7	4½	4½	4½	
26⅝	14⅞	CrockH 1.66	8	108	25¾	25⅛	25½	—⅜
11¼	7	CrompK .80	6	8	10⅛	10	10⅛	
19½	12½	CrouHin .70	7	47	18⅜	18	18¼	—¼
52½	46⅝	CrbHl pf3.35		6	52½	52	52	
23½	14⅝	Crown Cork	10	158	22⅝	21⅝	22½	+1
38⅞	24½	CrwZll 1.80a	8	75	38½	38	38¼	+⅜
17⅝	7⅝	CTS Cb .50	10	12	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	+⅝
9⅝	5½	Culligan .40	9	102	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+½
25⅞	15⅞	CumEng 1a	7	62	22½	21¼	21⅜	—⅛
6½	3⅜	CunnDrg .20	14	2	6	6	6	—⅛
12	9¾	CurInc 1.08e		6	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
15⅛	5½	CurtisWr .40	10	121	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	
33⅛	18	CutlerN 1.60	7	31	32	31½	31½	—⅝
24⅞	17⅞	Cyclop 1.40a	2	10	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
31⅜	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	16	33	29⅞	29⅞	
		D						
16¾	9⅝	Damon .20	14	442	13⅛	11¾	12⅝	+1⅜
7⅜	4¼	DanRiv .10e		50	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
28¼	15½	DanaCp 1.36	6	34	27	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
28¼	12½	DartInd .60b	9	44	24½	24	24½	+¼
31¾	20½	DartInd pf 2		94	29	27¾	28¾	+½
34	8⅝	Data Genl	22	485	32⅝	30½	32⅝	+3⅛
14¼	8¼	DaycoCp .58	5	94	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+¼
18½	6½	DaytHud .60	11	72	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+⅝
17⅝	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	54	17	16¾	17	
110¼	102	DPL pf 12.50		z120	109¾	109	109	—1
70	60	DPL pf 7.37		z60	72	72	72	+2
12⅞	5¾	DeanWit .50	6	106	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅝
47⅝	34½	Deere 1.80	7	216	42⅛	41½	42⅛	+⅝
13⅞	8	DelmaP 1.20	7	149	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
25⅝	20⅝	DelMon 1.30	4	25	25½	25¼	25½	+¼
41⅞	35⅝	DeltaAir .60	18	508	37⅝	35⅛	36⅝	+⅝
5⅛	1⅞	Deltec Intl		4	4	4	4	—⅛
8	3½	Deltona Crp		67	7	6½	6⅝	+⅛
18⅝	12⅞	DennMfg 1	5	7	17¼	17	17¼	+¼
19⅝	6⅞	Dennys .20	3	68	18⅛	17½	17½	—⅜
39⅝	23	Dentsply .80	17	18	34	33½	33⅝	—⅜
16⅞	5¾	Deseret .25	9	59	13¾	13½	13⅝	+⅝
9⅝	5⅝	DeSoto .40		55	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+¼
13¾	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	9	382	13½	13	13⅛	—¼
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z80	84½	84½	84½	—½
71	53	Det E pf7.68		z100	68	66½	68	+1
67¾	50½	Det E pf7.45		z70	66	66	66	
65½	50	Det E pf7.36		z230	63¼	63	63¼	
55¼	42⅝	Det E pf5.50		4	54¾	54¾	54¾	
15⅝	7⅞	Dexter .36	10	29	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	—⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Dial Finl .54	7	6	10½	10⅜	10½	
34¼	24⅝	DiamInl 2	7	95	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	—¼
45⅞	21¾	DiamSh 1.60	7	216	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜	+⅝
52¼	27	Dia Sh pfC ?		7	50½	50½	50½	
22¾	14	Dia pf D1.20		47	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	—⅛
18¼	6½	DickAB .40	9	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
11¾	7½	Dictaphn .60	7	38	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
19¾	12	Diebold .40b	9	150	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	+⅜
5¼	3⅝	DiGiorg .08p		57	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
117½	45⅜	Digital Eqpl	31	134	117⅞	115⅜	116⅝	+1
8¾	4⅛	Dillingnt .40	6	103	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
55¾	31½	Disney .12b	26	667	51½	50	50⅞	—⅛
8⅞	5¼	Disston .12	6	24	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Diversfd In	10	38	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—½
3⅛	1⅛	DivMtg .88e		156	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
15⅛	7	DrPeppr .30	25	124	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	
56½	41⅝	DomeM .80a	15	264	52¼	51⅛	52	+½
4⅞	2⅛	DonLuf Jen		28	4⅛	4	4	
24¾	17¼	Donnelly .56	14	49	31⅞	31¾	21⅝	
13½	6¼	DorOliv .10e	8	33	13	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
8⅛	3⅜	Dorsey .10	11	31	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
48⅝	25⅝	Dover 1.20	9	9	40¼	47¾	47¾	—½
92⅞	53¾	DowCh 1.40	13	489	89½	87⅞	89½	+⅝
5⅜	3	DPF Inc		47	5	4⅞	5	
43⅝	26⅝	Drava 1.80	9	22	43½	42¾	42¾	—⅜
69½	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	10	328	65⅛	64⅝	65	+⅛
70½	49¾	Dres pf 2.20		166	65⅝	65⅛	65½	+⅛
62¾	36½	Drsr pfB 2		98	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	
17⅝	14	DrexBd 1.44		40	16	15½	15¾	+⅛
8	3⅝	Dreyfus .45e	12	159	7⅝	6½	7⅝	+1¼
17	10⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	11	470	16½	15⅝	16	—½
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z60	86½	86½	86½	
83	68	Duke pf8.20		z170	79½	79	79	
78	63	Duke pf7.80		z120	75	74	75	+½
71½	57⅛	Duke pf6.75		2	70⅜	70¾	70⅜	—¼
26⅞	24	Duke pf2.69		31	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	+¼
30¼	18¾	DunBrad 1	19	1114	29	28⅞	28½	—⅜
3	1⅛	Duplan Cp		32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
133½	87⅛	duPont 5.25e	21	154	128½	127⅞	127⅞	—1½
62	57	duPnt pf4.50		5	61¼	61¼	61¼	
17⅞	12⅛	DuqLt 1.72	8	79	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+⅛
24	28	DuqL1 4pf 2		z330	21	21	21	—½
28¼	24	DuqL pf2.75		z120	27	27	27	
13⅝	5¾	Dymoln .40	0	13	11¾	11¾	11¾	—⅛
		E						
32⅝	8¼	E Syst .80s	2	113	30	28½	28½	—⅝
25⅝	14⅝	EaglP 1.04b	7	13	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+¼
13	7¼	EascoCp .50	5	11	11½	11⅛	11½	+½
6⅝	3¼	EastAir Lin	28	163	5¾	5	5¼	+⅛
50¾	24	EastGasF 1	8	282	46⅛	44¾	45⅞	+1⅛
16	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	0	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	27	296	104	102⅞	103⅛	—⅜
27⅝	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	5	41	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+¼
26⅞	19⅝	Eaton pf1.19		1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+⅜
30	18⅝	Echlin .42	15	32	22¾	22½	22⅝	—⅛
27¾	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	21	309	25⅞	25	25⅝	+⅛
14½	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	1	40	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
40	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	9	13	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	+⅝
18⅞	10	EG&G .12	9	87	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Elect Assoc		22	3	2⅝	2	+½
28	11⅛	EDS 2.55e	20	47	23	22⅞	23	+½
2½	1⅛	El Mem Mg	21	483	2½	2	2½	+½
7⅛	4⅝	ElMg pf.50K		6	6¾	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
18⅞	7½	Elgin Natl	29	93	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
7⅜	2⅜	Elixir Ind	2	52	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	
13¾	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	6	140	12¾	12½	12⅝	
33	19¾	EltreCp 1.60	7	277	34½	33	34¼	+1¼
40⅝	23½	EmerEl .75	33	178	40⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅜
50⅝	26⅜	EmeryA .96	31	27	49⅝	48¾	49⅝	+1¼
11⅞	6¼	EmeryIn .40	9	68	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	
22⅞	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	7	130	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+½
4¾	1⅝	EMI Lt .19e	0	50	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
13¾	10⅞	EmpDE 1.28	9	6	13¾	13½	13¾	+¼
15⅝	13	Empire Fnl	15	6	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
13½	5	EmpGas .20	4	18	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+⅛
21	14⅝	EnglhdM .80	4	933	22⅞	21	22⅞	+1⅜
128⅜	94	EngM pf4.25		2	137	137	137	+17⅞
7	4⅝	EnnisB .32a	4	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	
23⅛	14½	Entex 1.20	7	6	23½	23¼	23⅜	+⅜
26⅜	8¾	Envirotech	14	25	24½	23⅞	23⅞	—⅜
12	8½	Equimrk .88	5	22	11⅝	11¼	11½	+⅜
30⅞	21½	EquitGs 2.60	6	1	30¼	20¼	30¼	
18¾	11⅛	EqutLf 1.89e	9	66	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	—⅝
36⅝	24¾	Esmark 1.40	6	285	27	36⅛	36⅛	+⅜
5⅜	3¾	Esquire .32	6	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Esterline .20	12	28	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅛
37½	23¼	Ethyl 1.30	4	51	23	32⅝	32⅝	—⅜
49¾	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		13	44¾	44⅜	44½	—½
6⅝	2⅞	Evans Prod		255	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
16	10	ExCellO 1	4	46	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅜
20¼	14	Exclsr 1.68a		17	18½	18⅜	18½	+⅛
92⅞	65	Exxon 5.30a	7	589	82⅛	91½	91⅞	
		F						
7¾	4½	Fabrae .40	9	140	6¾	6½	6¾	
62¼	17	FairCam .80	16	358	61⅞	60¼	61⅜	+⅝
9½	4¾	Fairind .30	8	27	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
12¾	8	FairmlF .60	8	7	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+⅛
10½	6⅝	Fansteel .40	5	8	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+¼
6¾	4¼	FarWst Fnl		6	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅜	3⅞	Farah Mfg		12	6⅝	6½	6½	
6⅞	2⅞	Fedders Cp		51	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
19¼	9¼	FedrlCo 1.40	1	63	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+½
19⅞	13⅞	FedMogul 1	9	31	14¼	14	14⅛	
19⅞	14⅝	FedHMl .80	0	2299	16¾	16¼	16¾	+¼
27⅛	15¾	FedPap 1.50	4	8	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
18	12⅞	FPaa pf1.20		5	17	17	17	
11	3¾	FedSign .30	7	64	10⅛	10	10	—⅜
50¼	25⅞	FedDSt 1.24	8	162	49¾	49	49	—¾
29¾	15¼	FerroCp 1	6	5	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	—½
14¼	10¼	Fibrebrd .60		27	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅜
4¼	2⅜	Fidelity Fin	6	7	3½	3½	3½	
21¼	25¼	FidelUn 2.40	7	10	30⅞	30½	30⅝	—½
13¾	7¾	FieldcrMil 1	66	43	13¼	12⅞	13	
12	6¾	FiltrolCp .60	5	5	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—¼
12⅛	7½	FinlFed .52t	5	28	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
19½	13⅝	Firestn 1.10	8	78	18¼	18¾	19¼	+⅛
16¾	9⅛	FstChar .37t	9	159	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+¼
34⅝	16⅝	FstChic .90	9	431	34⅛	23¾	24	
46⅞	35¼	FstInBn 1.10	14	25	45¼	45	45¼	
19⅞	12¾	FstMiss .36	3	90	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+⅝
32¼	34½	FstNBo 1.88	7	60	31¼	30¾	30¾	—¼
20	13¾	FstPa 1.32	7	110	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	—½
5½	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47e		12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
10¼	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	14	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
6	4⅝	FstVaB .45e	8	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	
39	19¼	FischM 1.10	0	22	33⅝	33⅝	23⅝	
16⅞	9¼	FishFds .40	7	54	15⅛	14¾	15	—¼
13½	4¾	FishrScl .20	11	116	13¾	13¼	13¾	+⅝
18⅝	7⅞	FleetEnt .24	33	x265	15¼	14¾	15	—¼
13½	10⅝	Fleming .70	8	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
13½	7⅛	Flexivn .05e	6	58	13¼	11¾	11¾	—¼
20⅞	11	Flintkot 1.16	8	80	20¼	19⅞	20	—¼
58¼	41½	Flin pfA4.50		z30	58	58	58	
28½	21	Flin pfB2.25		1	28	28	28	+⅛
26⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast	8	2	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
14	8½	FlaGas .90	5	72	13¼	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
26⅝	13⅞	FlaPow 1.95	8	113	25⅞	25½	25⅝	—⅛
27	15¾	FlaPwL 1.46	8	814	26⅜	26	25¼	
34½	18	FlaStl 1.50	3	4	23⅝	23⅞	23⅞	
49	15	FluorCp .40	23	784	48¼	46⅞	48	+⅛
115½	55	Fluor pfB 3		6	113	110¼	112	
18⅞	1p7	FMC .92	7	202	18⅞	18	16	
6¼	4¼	Fd Fair .20	7	9	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
9¼	5½	FooteCB .80	7	18	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
49⅞	32⅞	FordM 2.40	29	698	41¼	39⅞	41	+1
14⅞	10½	ForMcK .88	5	40	13½	12¾	13¾	+⅛
26	19¼	FMK pf1.80		6	24½	23¾	34½	+1
16	13⅜	FtDea 1.24a		38	15¼	15	15	—⅛
26⅝	13⅝	FtHowP .48	15	183	27¼	26⅛	27⅛	+⅞
32⅞	15½	FostWh 1.10	9	105	32¼	31½	31⅝	—⅛
41	23	Foxboro .60	15	25	40	38⅞	40	+1½
32⅝	13¼	FrnklnM .40	17	119	29⅛	28¾	29	—⅛
31⅞	22⅞	FreepM 1.60	5	64	27	25⅞	27	+⅛
20⅝	14	Frueht 1.80	12	147	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
6⅝	3¼	Fuqua Ind	10	95	5¾	5⅛	5¾	
		G						
6½	2¾	Gable Idn	4	1	6¼	6½	6¼	
2⅛	15-16	GAC Corp		23	1¾	1½	1¾	+⅛
12½	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	6	95	11½	10⅞	11	
17½	13	GAF pf 1.20		20	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+⅛
25¼	19¼	GamSk 1.40	5	16	24¼	23¾	24	—¼
37¾	23	Gannett .52	23	14	37	36⅝	37	
29¾	17¾	GardDen .76	17	406	26⅞	25¼	26⅞	+1⅝
13	6⅞	Garfinkl .96	7	5	11½	11¼	11½	—¼
19½	11½	Garlock .88	4	37	19	18½	19	+½
13⅝	8½	Gas Svc 1.20	7	32	13½	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
3⅝	1¼	Gateway In		8	2⅞	2¾	2⅛	+⅛
8¼	2⅞	GCA Corp	12	45	6½	7⅛	6⅛	+⅛
10¼	5⅛	Gemini Cap		25	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+¼
10¾	7⅞	GnAInv .24e		13	10⅛	10½	10½	—¼
43¾	31½	GnAOll .80b	9	46	39½	28¼	39½	+¼
35⅛	20½	GATran 1.60	7	71	32¼	31½	32⅛	+½
11½	7⅞	GenBanc .80	5	4	11½	11½	11½	+½
12½	7¼	GnCabls .72	6	110	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
14¾	10½	GenCig 1.20	7	18	14	13⅝	14	+¼
22½	7½	G Cinma .44	11	x150	22⅝	21⅞	21⅝	—½
6½	2¾	Gen Develpt	5	23	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
55½	19	Gen Dynam	10	214	53⅝	53	53⅜	—⅜
52⅞	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	17	1180	52⅞	51½	52¼	+⅝
27½	18⅝	GnFood 1.40	13	362	27⅛	26½	26⅞	
18⅜	12½	GnGlh 1.18a	18	12	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
9⅜	4⅞	GenNost .40	1	145	8⅜	7¾	6⅞	+¾
13¾	5	Gen Instru	9	109	12⅞	12⅝	12½	
31½	24½	GnInstr pf 3		1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
19⅝	6⅛	GenMed .20	14	90	19¼	18½	18⅞	—⅛
50⅝	40⅝	GenMill 1.20	15	51	50⅜	49⅞	50⅜	+⅝
40⅛	31¼	GnMol 2.90e	16	949	40	47¼	47¾	+⅜
68⅜	59	GnMal 5pf 5		2	65⅞	65½	65⅞	+⅞
8¼	4⅝	GnPort .20p		77	6	5¾	6	+⅛
17½	10⅝	GPubUt 1.60	7	152	16¾	16¼	16⅝	
11¼	5⅞	G Reir .30e	3	32	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
40⅞	23⅞	GnSignal .76	14	105	40½	40⅛	40¼	+½
5⅝	2⅛	Gen Steel	5	34	5	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
25⅞	16⅞	G TelEl 1.80	13	616	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	—⅛
32⅞	25⅝	GTIEl pf2.50		4	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	—¼
15	12½	GTFl pf1.25		z300	13¾	13½	13½	+⅜
15⅝	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	5	182	16	15⅝	16	+⅜
5½	2⅞	Genesco Inc		25	5	4¾	4⅞	+½
42½	23¾	GenuPts .64	26	143	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	+⅝
47⅝	25¾	GaPac .80b	16	154	45⅛	44¼	44¼	—1
68	58	GaPw pf7.80		z110	60	60	60	
21	12⅛	Gerber 1.05	10	38	19⅝	19¼	19½	
194¼	127½	GettyO 1.50e	18	39	186	185	185	+½
5¾	4⅛	GF Bus .32a	5	25	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
14⅜	10	GianPCem 1	9	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
12½	7½	GibrFin .58t	6	71	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+½
7¾	3	GiddLw .30e	4	28	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
13⅜	8	GifdHill .52	5	19	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
35⅞	21½	Gillette 1.50	11	213	31¾	30½	31½	+⅜
8⅝	4¾	Ginos Inc	11	217	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+⅛
8¾	4⅝	Gleason Wk		7	8	8	8	—¼
17⅝	10¼	Global Mar	13	99	17	16½	16¾	
17½	12¼	GlobeUn 1	0	31	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
14⅝	9½	GoldWt Fin	8	87	13⅞	13¾	13¾	—⅛
20¼	13¾	Goodrh 1.12	5	75	18⅝	10¼	18⅞	+⅛
19⅝	12¾	Goodyr 1.10	9	310	19	18¼	18¾	+¼
15⅞	6½	GorJwlA .32	6	2	13⅛	13	13	—½
26½	16	GouldIn 1.20	7	142	27⅝	25⅝	27½	+1⅞
20	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		20	20½	20	28½	+½
29⅝	22⅛	Graca 1.60	6	263	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+⅝
15⅞	7¾	GrandUn .80	18	23	15½	15¼	15⅜	—⅛
22¼	12¾	Granitv 1.50	4	15	21¼	21	21	
7⅛	1¾	Grent WT		140	4½	4	4½	+⅛
11½	6¼	GrayDrg .50	5	27	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅜
12¼	7½	GtAtlPac		20	10⅛	10⅛	10½	—¼
17½	10⅝	GtLkDr 1.20	28	4	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+⅜
15¼	10⅛	GtNalr 1.10e	15	6	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
40¼	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	13	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	+⅛
19	14⅛	GtWnFin .44	8	159	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	
29½	20¼	GrtWU 2.92e	1	3	22¼	22¼	22½	+⅛
17½	15	GtWn pf1.88		6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
19⅞	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	7	42	18⅛	17¾	18	+¼
14⅝	10½	Greyhd 1.04	11	155	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
3	1⅜	Greyhnd wt		44	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	—⅛
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		73	2⅜	2⅞	2¼	—¼
20	20	Grumm .60	7	31	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
12	6¼	Guerin .10e	10	20	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Guard Mtg		12	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
9¼	6¼	GlfLfHld .50	7	96	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
4	1⅞	GulfMtg Rlt		22	3	2⅝	2⅞	—¼
23½	17⅜	GulfOil 1.70	5	523	23	22¾	22⅞	—⅛
25⅝	11⅜	GlfRes .75e	4	299	22	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
31¼	15⅛	GtR pfB1.30		12	27¼	27	27	+½
14¾	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	8	318	14⅜	14	14¼	—¼
53	47½	GlfSU pf4.52		z20	48	48	48	
38¼	23½	GlfWtn 1.10	5	159	38½	37¼	39	
6⅛	3⅝	GlfWind wt		153	6⅛	6	6⅛	
5	1⅝	Gulton Ind	17	49	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
		H						
29¾	20½	Hock W 2.48	17	4	28¾	28	28¾	+¾
19⅝	10½	HallFB .50	15	7	18½	18⅛	18½	—⅝
182¼	115	Halilbtn 1.33	22	108	188¼	186⅝	187½	—¾
17½	12⅛	HamrlP 1.20	3	25	16	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
5¼	3⅞	Hammond		7	6	5⅛	5	
7⅞	3¼	HandImn .40	19	191	7⅜	7⅛	7½	+½
27½	20¼	HandH .80a	5	245	27	26⅝	27	+⅜
11	6¼	NanesCp .68		15	10	10	10	+½
47⅜	24½	Hanna 1.35	18	39	44⅝	43½	43⅞	+1⅛
29¾	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	9	100	28½	28¼	28½	
6½	3	Hardees	15	201	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+¼
57	25⅞	Harnisf 2.10	6	17	49⅝	49½	49¼	—¾
32¾	26⅜	Harnisf wi		8	28½	28¼	28½	
16½	8	Harrahs .22	18	5	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+⅛
27¾	14½	Harris 1.20		185	27⅞	26⅝	27⅛	+⅝
16⅝	10	Harsco 1.10	4	62	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—½
10	5½	HartSMx .60	8	41	10⅛	10	10	
17¼	0¼	HarteHk .30	10	8	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
17⅛	14¾	HattSe 1.44a		4	16½	16¼	16¼	—¼
25⅝	16½	HawiiEl 1.68	8	11	24⅝	24	24	—¼
11⅝	7½	HayesAlb 1	7	41	10⅝	10½	10¾	+¼
4¼	2¼	Hazeltine		101	4½	3¾	4½	+½
15⅞	5½	Hecks .12	10	155	16¾	15⅝	16⅛	+½
23⅝	13½	HeclaM .37t	21	134	23⅛	22⅝	23	+¼
13⅝	6⅝	Hellem .48a	9	19	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—½
57	38½	HeinzN 1.28	13	119	51¾	51⅝	51½	
8	2⅛	Helena Curt	8	29	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
31½	23	Hellerint .84	12	79	31	30½	30¾	+¼
12½	5⅛	HelmeP .60		538	13½	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
38	26	HelmrhP .30	10	30	37	36½	37	+½
1¾	1¼	Hemisph Cp		18	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+⅛
7⅛	0	HomInc .84e		10	6¾	6¾	6¾	—½
34¾	31½	Hercules .80	19	209	32⅝	32	32	—⅝
20¾	10⅛	HershFd .00	10	36	17¾	17¼	17¼	+¼
27¼	20⅝	Hesston .40	5	15	25	24½	24½	—½
28⅝	25⅝	Hesin pf1.60		11	26⅞	26½	26½	—⅜
46⅝	20½	Heublin 1.10	17	89	46⅝	45¾	46⅜	—⅛
119	56⅝	HewltPk .20	35	278	118⅝	117	117⅛	—⅞
8⅝	3½	High Valle	15	34	8¼	7⅞	0	—⅛
25	12¼	Hillenbd .68	10	16	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
28¼	11⅝	Hilton Htl 1	14	15	28⅛	27¾	27¾	+¼
4⅝	2⅛	HMW Ind	5	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
26	11½	Hobart .80	10	16	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	—⅛
15¾	8½	HoernW .72	7	192	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+⅞
8¾	2¼	Hoff Elctrn		12	8⅛	7⅞	8	—⅛
15¼	5⅛	Holiday .35	11	737	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
30¾	22⅛	HollySug 3e	2	30	29⅞	29¼	29¾	—⅛
54⅝	34½	Homestk 1e	19	340	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	+⅜
40¼	20⅝	Honywll 1.40	12	365	40⅛	39⅝	39⅞	—⅜
22¾	12¾	NoovBll 1.36	9	42	23	21⅞	23	+1¼
4½	1¾	Horizon Co	7	135	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
18	7⅞	HospAff .40t	14	7	17	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
26¾	8⅝	HospCpA .28	12	54	23⅞	23½	23¾	+⅛
10⅞	5⅝	Hostlntl .36	6	35	8⅝	8⅝	0⅝	
18	7⅝	Noudall .80a	5	54	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+¼
24¾	22	Houd pf 2.25		1	26	26	26	+1½
13¾	6	Na usMlf .68	8	37	13½	13	13⅜	+⅛
11⅛	3¾	NouFeb .20e	13	59	10½	10	10	—⅛
19¼	11⅞	HouseFin 1	8	202	17⅞	17¼	17½	+¼
32¾	25⅝	Hou F pf2.50		26	31½	31	31½	+⅛
42	26⅝	H ouF pf2.37		14	39½	38⅝	39½	+⅛
26⅝	20⅝	HousLP 1.56	9	141	26	25⅜	25	+⅛
53½	29⅛	HousNGas 1	14	179	52	51⅛	51⅛	—1
14½	4⅛	HowJohn .24	15	684	13⅞	13	13⅞	+⅞
14⅞	10⅝	Nowmet 1	7	48	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
15⅝	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	9	8	14¼	14	14⅛	+⅛
19¼	13⅝	NudsA 1.60	5	3	18¼	18	18⅛	+¼
5	3	HughHat .40	30	3	4⅝	4½	4½	
100½	61¾	Nushs Tl .50	20	104	99¼	98½	99¼	+½
12⅞	4⅛	Numana	8	46	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
17¾	11¼	NuntCh .24	18	5	16	16	16	
16⅛	6⅝	HuttnEF .52	8	42	15⅞	15¼	15¼	—½
19⅝	14½	Huyck .40	13	11	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
8¼	4½	Hydromt .24	5	x35	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
		I						
15⅝	10⅝	IClnds 1.30	6	100	15¾	15½	15⅝	+⅛
72	62	IClnds pf 6		3	70¾	70¾	70¾	+1
36	27¼	ICInd pf3.50		8	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	—⅜
5	1⅞	ICN Pharm		879	5⅜	5	5⅜	+⅜
29	23⅝	IdahoP 1.96	8	49	27¾	25⅞	27¾	+⅝
18¾	11¼	IdealBasic 1	7	19	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—¾
7½	2⅜	IdeaToy .10t	6	64	7⅛	7	7	
17¼	4⅛	IDS Rlt .71p		27	4½	4¼	4½	+¼
26½	17½	IllPowr 2.20	18	206	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	—⅛
24½	22	IlPow pf2.13		z300	24½	24½	24½	+⅛
27¾	17	ITW .50	15	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	—¼
11⅜	7½	ImplCpA .20	6	82	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
40⅝	28⅛	IHA Cp 2.10	11	81	40	39⅞	39¾	—¼
18¾	14⅞	INA Inv 1.59		x22	13⅛	17⅞	18½	+⅝
5¾	2¾	Income Cap		4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
9⅝	7½	IncCCu .93e		5	9	9	9	
20½	14¾	IndianGas 2	9	4	20½	90½	20¼	—¼
71	57½	IndlM pf7.76		z100	66½	65½	66½	—½
21¾	13	IndplPL 1.82	11	203	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+⅞
82	63	In PL pf6.25		1	75¼	75¼	75¼	—⅛
17	10	IndlNat 1.28	22	44	17⅛	15¾	16⅞	—⅛
8	5½	Inexco Dil		118	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
84¾	61⅛	IngerR 2.48	14	236	82⅛	81½	81¾	
51½	38	IngR pf2.35		12	50¼	50¼	50¼	
35½	21¾	InlCon 1.40a	5	8	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+¼
44¼	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	5	92	41½	40⅝	41½	+⅞
8⅛	5⅛	Inmont .40	5	89	7¾	7½	7¾	
8⅞	5⅞	Insilco .70	6	115	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
13	10½	Insll pfA1.25		70	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
40½	27½	InspirCop 2	15	7	31¾	31½	31½	+¼
3⅝	1⅛	Insllt InvTr		6	2	2	2	
7½	4⅛	Integon .28	7	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
36½	18¾	Interco 1.46	8	64	38¼	26¾	38¼	+1¾
2½	1⅜	Intrcntl Div	6	c3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
35	27	Interlake 28	2	34	33⅝	32	33⅛	+1½
227⅞	157¼	IBM 7	17	376	211½	208¼	209	—¼
35⅛	23⅝	IntFlav .30b	28	173	31⅝	31⅜	31½	—⅛
30½	19¾	IntNarv 1.78	5	128	28	27¾	28	+X
11⅞	6⅛	IntNold .63e		11	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
48½	30⅞	IntMinCh 2	5	318	41¼	40⅛	40¾	+⅝
11⅞	6½	Int Mining	13	345	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+¾
26	17¾	IntMulti 1.36	6	34	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+¼
29½	21⅜	InNick 1.40a	7	146	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
54¾	34⅝	IntPaper 2	9	266	52⅝	51¾	52⅛	—⅞
6½	3½	IntRect .12e	8	81	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
24¾	14⅝	IntTF 1.52	6	993	23¾	23½	23½	—¼
76⅞	45	InlTT pfE4		218	72½	72½	72½	—1
40	32¾	InlTT pfH4		2	47½	47	47½	+1
49⅝	34¼	ITT pf14.50		6	48½	40½	48½	—⅛
44½	32½	InlTT pfK4		15	44	43⅝	44	—⅛
30½	21	ITT pfN2.25		128	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	—⅛
53	37¾	InlTT pfO5		8	51¼	51	51	
19⅝	11⅛	Intrpce 1.20	7	40	20	19	29	+1½
61	47¼	Intrpce pf 5		2	59¾	59	59¾	+1⅝
17¾	8⅛	UntroubGa 1	5	3	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—⅝
14½	5	InfrBrd .10e	9	12	14¼	14	14	—¼
15⅛	11¾	IntrsPw 1.40	9	3	15⅛	15	15	
5⅝	3	InfrstUn .24	4	27	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
29⅝	12½	Iowa Beef	4	114	29⅝	29⅛	29½	+¼
13⅞	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	163	36	13	12⅞	13	—¼
18½	10⅞	IowaIlG 1.56	8	76	18	19	18	
21⅝	16⅝	IowaPw 1.84	7	x16	28⅜	20⅛	20⅝	—½
17¼	14¾	IowaPS 1.52	7	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	11	118	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅜
21¾	13⅛	ITE Imp .72	9	123	21¼	20¾	21	
14½	5⅝	Itek Corp		43	14½	14¼	14¼	—⅛
12⅞	8½	IU Intl .85	4	199	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	—⅛
32	22½	IU Int A		9	32	32	32	
20	13⅝	IU Int pf1.25		1	19½	19½	19½	
		J						
13½	8	JamesF .68	9	15	11¾	11¼	11¾	+½
15	9½	Jantzen .70	5	8	14⅛	13¾	14	—⅜
11½	5⅝	JapanF .90e		47	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
11½	5⅝	JapanF .90e		47	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
38	28¾	JeffPllot .72	15	166	37⅝	26¾	37	—¼
118	101	JeC pf 13.50		z430	110	109½	109½	
87	71	JerCe pf9.36		z100	86	85	86	+2
25⅞	17½	JewelC 1.20	9	25	23	22½	23	+⅝
5	2⅛	Jewelcor	194	61	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	—¼
43⅝	22¾	JimWalter 1	10	329	41¼	40⅞	40⅝	—1¼
47¾	29	JimW pf1.60		16	45	44½	44¼	—1
17⅞	14	JHanS 1.52a		28	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+½
21¼	19	JNanl 1.88e		12	20⅞	20¼	20¾	—¼
24½	19⅛	JhnMan 1.20	9	485	23½	22⅝	23½	+1⅛
99½	72¼	JohnJn .80a	33	185	99¼	96¾	96⅞	—2
13⅝	8	JohnCon .80	17	39	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	+⅜
28⅛	20½	JhnCont pf 2		2	29	29	29	+½
14⅝	5	JonLogn .40	22	35	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	—½
31	24⅝	Jergen 1.50b	7	2	26⅜	26½	26⅜	+½
23½	11½	Jostens 1	10	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	+¼
84	42¾	JoyMfg 1.60	15	128	82⅞	81⅞	81¾	—⅝
		K						
33⅛	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5	232	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+½
63	42¾	Kai 57pf4.75		1	58½	58½	58½	+½
62	42¾	Kai 59pf4.75		1	60	60	60	+5¼
64	42¾	Kai 66pf4.75		11	58½	55½	57	+1
7⅛	4¾	KaisCem .50	15	51	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
27½	21½	KaiCe pf2.50		5	24¾	24	24¾	—¼
14	11	KaiCe pf1.37		5	13½	13	13½	+⅝
16	9⅝	KaneMill .24	2	18	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	—⅛
26⅞	18⅞	KCtyPL 2.28	8	44	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—1
18½	10⅛	KC Souin 1r	4	28	16⅞	16½	16⅝	—¼
18⅛	11¾	KanGEl 1.60	7	66	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
17⅛	14½	KanNeb 1.32	8	11	16¾	16⅝	16¾	—⅛
18⅞	15¼	KanPLt 1.52	9	20	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Katy Ind	5	20	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
14½	9⅞	Kty pfB 1.46		1	14	14	14	
9¼	3	KaufBd .04e		1215	8½	7⅝	8½	+⅝
17	9¾	Kauf pf1.50		19	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+1⅛
11½	8⅝	Kawecki .40	7	33	10½	10¼	10¼	—⅛
15	9⅝	KayserR .60	32	79	12¼	12	12	—⅛
7	3⅝	KeeneCa .20	6	45	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Keller .20	6	10	7½	7¼	7½	+¼
19⅝	14	Kellogs .70	19	34	19⅝	19½	19½	
18⅞	6⅞	Kellwood .86	6	26	18¾	18¼	18¾	+½
39½	27	Kennmt 1.40	6	9	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	—¼
41	31¾	Kennecott 2	9	380	40⅝	40	40¼	—¼
18¼	13⅝	KyUlil 1.74	12	44	17¾	17⅝	17½	—¼
95⅛	60	KerrMcGe 1	17	251	92⅝	90	90½	—1½
20	15	KeystCons 1	2	27	17⅝	16¾	17⅛	+⅜
22⅝	9⅝	Kidde .80	5	62	21⅞	21½	21⅝	
46¾	25	Kid pf A2.20		6	46¼	46½	46½	—¼
34½	24½	KimbCl 1.60	7	225	28⅜	27¼	28	—¾
9¼	5½	KingDSt .40	8	118	7¼	7⅜	7¾	+½
16¾	11½	KirschCo .90	9	13	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅝
25½	15¾	KLM Airlin		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅜
31¼	14¼	KnigtRid .54	15	103	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+⅞
9¾	4⅝	Koehro .30a	8	251	9⅞	8⅝	9⅞	+1¼
27¼	20	Koeh af2.75		4	27¾	27½	27¾	+1¾
69	36¼	Koaprs 2.40	8	54	68	64½	64½	—1¾
4¾	3⅛	Koracrp Ind	7	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
42	34¾	Kraftco 1.92	12	116	39	38⅝	38⅞	+½
32¼	20⅝	KresgeS .24	37	536	31⅞	31¾	21⅞	+⅛
12¾	8⅛	Kroehler Mf		3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
24	15¾	Kroger 1.36	7	59	22	21⅞	22	+¼
7⅝	4½	Kysor .40	4	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
		L						
18¾	12⅝	LacGas 1.60	6	8	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	—¼
18⅝	12⅝	LamSess 1b	3	3	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
12½	8¼	LaneBrv .72	7	9	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
8½	3½	LearSieg .28	7	110	8¼	8	8⅛	
27⅞	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		18	27½	27⅛	27¼	—¼
37½	12⅝	Leaswy .60b	10	7	25½	25⅛	25¼	+⅛
13¼	8½	LeedsH .50	7	113	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+⅞
13¼	7¼	Leesona .60	3	16	12⅛	12	12	—¼
13⅛	9	LehPCl .40	7	1	12	12	12	
1⅝	9-16	LehVel Ind	23	83	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
17½	8½	Lehmn .72e		72	11¾	11½	11⅝	+⅛
8½	2⅞	Lennar Crp	23	34	7⅛	6¾	7	+⅜
6	4⅛	LevFd Cap		9	8	8	8	
32¼	13	LeviStra .48	9	77	21⅛	30½	30½	—⅝
5¼	1¾	Levitz Furn	93	96	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
6	2¼	LFE Co	9	5	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+¼
22¼	13⅞	LDF .80	18	150	19⅛	18¾	19	+¼
57¼	48½	LDF pf4.75		2	57	56½	57	+¼
8½	3¾	LibbMcHL	7	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
13	7¼	LibrtyCp .40	5	16	11½	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
5¼	1¾	Librty Loan		10	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
34	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	10	21	33	32¼	32¾	+½
88	74	LiggM pf 7		z100	81½	81	81½	+1½
79¾	57½	LillyEll 1.10	20	88	77½	76¾	77	
35	24	LincNat 1.60	11	70	34	33	133	—1¼
69	49	LincNl pf 3		1	66¾	66¾	66¾	—¾
19	13½	LincPl 1.74a		4	18	18	10	
2⅛	1¼	Lionel Corp		18	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9⅝	3¼	LittonIn .13t		138	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
17½	18½	Litton pfB 2		6	17¼	17	17¼	
3¼	1¼	LMI Inv		18	2	2	2	+⅛
13⅞	3⅝	Lockhd Airc	4	57	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—¼
25¼	14½	Loews 1.20	7	49	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+½
8⅛	4¼	LomaFin .36		63	8	7⅞	7⅞	
20½	14¾	LomM 3.10e	5	75	16¼	16	16	—⅛
18	5⅜	Londonl .40e	5	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
10¼	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	7	76	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
28	22½	LoneSG 1.60	7	99	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	+⅛
16½	10⅜	LngIsLt 1.50	7	x97	16½	15⅞	15⅞	
43	40	LIL pf 4.35		z50	42½	42½	42½	+1½
76	44	LongDrg .90	29	2	69	69	69	
13⅛	2¼	Lorel Corp	11	53	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—⅜
30	19⅝	LaLand 1.12	10	286	29⅝	28⅛	29⅝	+⅝
16½	8⅝	LaPacif .20	10	88	14⅞	14½	14½	—⅜
22¼	17¾	LouisGs 1.84	10	8	22	21¾	22	
13¼	8⅛	Lowenst .40		48	12⅝	12⅝	17½	
19⅝	9	LTV Corp	2	177	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
73½	46¾	LTVCa pf 5		6	47¼	47¼	47¼	
57¼	35¼	Lubrizol 1	22	20	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞	—⅛
15⅛	8	LuckStr .64b	12	92	14½	13⅞	14½	+⅜
11⅝	8	Ludlow .72	10	12	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	+½
38	22½	LukenSt 1.60	5	25	27	26½	26⅞	+⅛
18⅞	13½	LykeYng 1e	1	83	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	
36⅛	26⅝	Lykes pf2.50		22	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	—⅜
5⅝	3½	LynCSys .28	8	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		M						
8⅝	6¼	MacAF .60b	9	4	8⅝	8¼	8½	—⅛
4½	1¼	MacDonal	5	60	4	3¾	3⅞	
5	2⅜	Macke .38	9	17	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
6¾	3⅝	Macmill .25	6	273	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
23⅛	17⅝	Macy 1.10	8	21	20½	20⅛	20½	+⅜
49½	43	Macy pf 4.25		z20	46	46	46	
9⅝	7⅛	MedisFd .60		71	9⅝	9⅛	9½	—⅛
6½	3¼	MaelcCf .32		75	0⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
9¾	3⅝	Magnavox		78	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
20¼	11½	Mallory 1	12	29	19⅝	19½	19¾	
26¼	10½	MalHyd .44b	15	26	25⅞	25¾	25¾	—⅛
5½	2	Manhat Ind		3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
13¼	9	Manpwr .88	5	38	13⅝	13	13⅝	+½
39⅞	25¼	MfrHan 1.72	8	55	33¼	38	38	—¼
45	27¾	MAPCO .70	18	81	44¾	43⅞	44½	—⅛
12	5⅝	Marathn Mf	5	22	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
47⅝	29⅞	MaraO 1.80a	9	151	43⅞	47½	48⅞	+1¼
29	13⅞	Marcor 1	8	189	270	26⅝	26⅞	—⅜
57	28½	Marcr pf A2		4	53	53	53	—¾
15⅛	8⅝	Maremt .40	13	93	14½	14½	14⅝	+¼
19½	14¼	MarMid 1.80	6	131	19	18⅝	18⅞	—⅛
27½	16¾	MarionL .48	14	78	21¾	21¼	21⅜	—⅝
37	13⅞	Marley .60	12	11	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+⅛
11⅝	6⅞	Marqtt .50e	6	25	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+¼
17	0½	Marriot .37t	19	374	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	—¼
60¾	41	MrshMc 1.60	22	75	60¼	59½	59½	—¾
26⅝	15⅝	MarshF 1.24	11	20	22¾	22¼	22⅝	
18⅝	13⅛	MartMa 1.20	6	135	18⅛	18	18¼	+⅛
22⅛	5⅝	MarlPr .50e	11	29	22	21½	21⅞	—⅛
16⅝	11⅝	MrldCup .54	7	24	14¾	14½	14⅝	+⅛
54	30	MascoCp .32	25	133	55¼	54	55⅛	+1⅝
26¾	16½	Masonite .54	101	380	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+⅝
17⅞	13⅝	MassyFer 1	4	106	15½	15¼	15⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	MasMt 1.24e	8	23	11¼	10¾	10¾	—¼
16¼	11¾	MasCP 1.59e		13	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+¼
12⅞	10⅛	Masln 1.05e		20	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜	
19¼	12	MatsuE .31e	12	214	19⅝	19	19¼	+⅜
46	22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	15	80	46	45¾	45⅞	+½
21⅜	14⅝	MayerOs .92	7	5	22	22	22	+⅜
21⅛	19⅝	Maytg 1.30a	20	73	31¼	29¾	31⅛	+1⅝
18½	5¾	MBPXL .20e	9	6	9¼	9	9	
79¼	27¾	MCA Inc 1	10	323	77	75¾	76⅛	—1¼
14	7¾	McCord .96	6	21	13½	13	13⅝	
4½	2⅛	McCrory Ca		35	3	3	3	
110	59¾	McDer 1.60	12	86	108⅛	106¼	108⅛	+1¾
55	48	McDarm wi		10	54⅝	53½	54⅝	+½
60⅛	26¼	McDonalds	32	2235	58	56⅝	57½	+⅞
18	8⅛	McDonD .40	6	124	16⅛	16	16	—⅛
21⅛	11½	McGEd 1.20	16	203	21	20¼	20½	—½
13⅝	6	McGrwH .56	10	95	12	11¾	11¾	—¾
2⅜	1	McGrg Don		24	2	1½	2	+½
51	29⅛	McIntyre	9	z410	45¼	45¼	45¼	
27⅞	10⅝	McKeeCo 1s	9	95	29¾	27⅞	20½	+1¾
29¾	16	McLean .72	7	16	27	26¾	26¾	—¾
17½	13¼	McLout 1.60	5	43	17⅛	16⅞	77	
10	7½	McNell .80	7	86	10½	10	10⅛	+¾
17½	13⅛	MeadCo 1.20	2	181	15¼	15	15¼	
35	29½	Mea pfA2.80		1	33¾	33¾	33¾	—⅝
35	28½	Mea pfB2.80		4	34	34	24	
20	13	Medusa 1.40	10	5	17¾	17½	17½	—¼
3⅛	1¼	MEI Co	9	172	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
17¼	6⅝	MelvlSh .48	13	322	15⅞	15¾	15⅝	—⅛
14¼	2½	Menasc .12t	10	25	13½	13⅛	13½	—⅜
85¼	57½	Merck 1.40	30	297	85	84	84⅞	+1⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Meredith .70	5	15	12½	12	12	+¼
18⅞	10⅛	MerrLyn .60	18	795	18⅛	17½	17⅞	
26⅝	18⅛	MesaPet .00	39	241	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+¼
30⅝	23	MesP pf1.60		125	29½	28¾	29½	+⅝
11⅝	7	Mesabi 1.10e	18	128	11¼	11	11	
22	14½	MestaM 1.20	15	7	19⅝	18¾	19	—¼
16⅝	12¼	MGM 1	7	489	16½	15¾	16¼	+¼
13⅝	5¼	Metrm .50	10	36	12¾	12½	12½	—½
79½	64¾	MetE pf8.32		z10	76	76	76	—½
70	56	MetE pf7.68		z100	67½	67¼	67¼	
68	65	MeE pf1 8.12		z60	69	69	69	+1
19½	8⅛	MGIC In .10		587	18½	17¼	18¼	+1
14	8½	MichGs 1.18	8	8	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	—¼
25	14⅝	MhTube 1.20	5	24	24¾	23¾	24¼	+1⅛
15	8¾	Microdot .60	5	58	14½	13½	13⅞	+¼
26⅞	9¾	Microw .79t	11	4	22⅝	22½	22½	—⅝
14	10¾	MidC Tl 1.04	8	28	13¾	13½	13½	—¼
16⅜	12½	MidSUl 1.26	8	413	15½	15⅜	15⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	Midlnd Mtg		2	2⅝	2¼	2¼	—¼
18⅞	10¾	MidldRoss 1	5	70	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+⅛
24⅞	17½	MilesLb 1.28	9	232	26¼	23⅜	26	+2⅛
10⅝	4⅝	MiltBrd .36a	12	36	11	10½	11	+⅜
68	43	MinMM 1.35	20	373	67⅜	66⅝	66⅝	—¾
18⅝	13⅝	MinnPL 1.56	8	12	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
13⅝	9¼	MirroAl .96	8	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+¼
14¼	9	MissnEq .28	8	x5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
22⅞	16⅞	MissRiv 1.20	5	59	22	21⅝	21⅝	—⅜
17½	10¾	MoPac pf 1		1	14½	14½	14½	
20	14⅝	MoPtCe 1.60	6	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
11¼	8	MoPSv .84b	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
48¾	34¼	MobilOl 3.40	5	492	47¾	47⅛	47½	—⅛
4⅞	1½	Mobile Hom		18	4	4	4	—⅛
14⅞	8½	Mohasco .60	44	84	14	13⅝	13⅝	—½
5⅛	1⅛	Mohk Dale		90	3¾	3⅜	3½	+⅛
13⅝	8⅝	MohkRub 1	7	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
22	14¾	Molycrp .40	4	75	18¼	17⅛	17¼	—¾
34¼	26¼	Moly pf2.50		1	31½	31½	31½	—½
20¼	9	MonarchM 1	5	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Monarm Ind	4	60	9¼	8¾	8⅞	—¼
11¾	7	MonrEq .20	12	367	10	9⅛	9⅝	+⅞
72	41	Monsan 2.60	8	277	72⅝	71⅛	72	+⅜
80⅝	48	Mons pf2.75		3	80¼	80	80½	
30	24⅝	MonDU 2.08	9	4	27¾	27¾	27¾	—1¼
28½	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	9	x46	27⅝	27¼	27¼	—⅛
23	19⅞	MonSl 1.80a		x35	22¼	22	22¼	+⅜
7½	4¾	MONY .70e	10	258	7¼	6½	6¾	—½
80⅝	27⅞	MoorM 1.40	6	101	76¾	75	75⅝	—⅝
70½	51⅛	Morgan 1.80	14	375	69⅞	69½	69⅝	+⅛
27	13⅛	MorrsKn .88	7	46	27	26¼	26¼	—⅝
4⅞	1½	MorseEl Pd		63	3¾	3½	3⅝	
7⅛	2¼	MorseSh .20	8	59	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
4¼	1¾	MtgeTr Am		1	2¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
14⅞	11½	MorNor .88	9	184	14⅛	13½	13⅞	+⅜
57⅞	33¾	Motorola .70	23	234	49¾	40½	49⅛	—⅞
41⅞	25⅞	MtFuel 1.20	16	155	42⅛	41	41⅞	+1⅛
19⅞	16¼	MtStTel 1.52	9	29	19¼	18⅞	19	—¼
7⅞	4¼	Munford .36	5	15	7	6⅞	7	—⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Munfd pf.40		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—½
16½	11	Munsng 1.08	51	5	15½	15¼	15¼	
14¾	10¾	MurphC 1.20	6	70	15	14¾	14½	
23	15½	MurpOil .40	5	80	23	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
17⅝	12	MurryOh 1	5	12	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	
15⅝	12⅞	MutlOm 1.32		26	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	—½
9¼	4	MyersL .40	13	18	9⅛	8⅞	9	
		N						
39½	22¾	Nabisco 2.30	13	121	39⅝	39⅛	39½	
33¼	17	NalcoCh .60	23	17	33⅛	33	33	—¼
12½	4⅝	NarcoScl .60	11	30	12½	11⅝	11⅝	—⅝
22⅝	15	NashuaC .60	8	26	17⅝	17¼	17¼	—¼
14⅝	7¾	NatAirl .50	9	296	13⅛	12¾	18½	+½
15¼	7⅝	H Avia .69e		40	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅜
13⅝	9½	NatCan .53	5	39	11½	11	11	—⅛
24⅝	19½	H Can pf1.50		146	21⅝	20¾	21½	—¼
52¾	29⅝	N Chem .28	36	36	50¾	49½	49¾	—1¼
8½	5¾	NatCityL .90		11	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
40⅝	29⅝	NatDet 2.52	5	16	41	40½	41	+½
16⅞	13⅝	NatDist 1.20	5	80	15¾	15½	15⅝	+⅛
23½	18⅛	NatFuelG 2	4	6	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
14¼	8¾	NatGyp 1.05	8	121	13⅝	13	13¼	+½
5	1⅞	Nat Homes		121	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
6⅝	3¼	NatInd .25	3	31	6⅛	6	6½	+⅛
12½	9½	NtInd pf1.25		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅞	13¼	Ht MedCare	26	165	20⅛	19⅝	19¼	+¼
44¼	9¼	Hat Semicn	20	245	44	42⅝	42⅞	—½
11	6⅝	NatSvcIn .74	8	301	10¾	10¼	10⅞	—¼
16¼	11⅝	H Stand .90	5	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	
46½	20½	N Starch .80	10	16	45⅛	44¾	44¾	—⅝
45⅛	32¾	HatStl 2.50a	4	44	38	37⅞	38	+¼
7¼	2⅝	Hat Tea		5	7	6½	6⅞	
35½	30	Hetoma 1.20	4	203	33⅝	32¾	33	
39⅝	14½	NCR Cp .72	10	335	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	—¾
16¾	6⅝	Neptune .40	9	11	16¼	16	16⅛	+⅛
20⅛	15¾	NevPw 1.50	6	67	20⅛	19½	20	
23	20¾	NevP pf2.30		z400	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	—⅝
18⅝	14	NevP pf1.60		z560	16¼	16	16¼	+¼
19½	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	92	19¼	18⅞	19	—⅛
13½	8⅞	NEnGE 1.28	7	55	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
27¾	22¾	H EngT 2.36	11	28	25⅞	26½	26⅞	+¼
13¾	8¼	Newhall .40	10	8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+½
26½	18¼	Newmt 1.60	6	205	23⅝	23⅛	23⅞	—⅛
81	63	LOCNwmt pf.50		15	74	74	74	
23½	16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	7	63	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+⅝
12⅛	8⅛	HiaMP 1.18	7	127	12	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
95	87	NIM pf 18.60		z7970	95½	94½	95⅜	+⅝
76	65	Nia M pf7.72		z1520	76	75	75	—⅝
49	38½	HiaM pf 4.85		z500	49	49	49	
15	11	NiaShr 1.03e		14	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
16¼	11¾	NL Ind 1	5	219	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+¼
18½	13⅝	HLT Cp .60	7	82	17½	17⅜	17⅜	—¼
71	57⅝	NorfkWn 5	8	26	67⅝	60¾	66¾	—¼
15⅝	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	15	14⅛	13⅝	14	+⅛
17⅞	10⅞	Norris 1.12	6	30	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅝
44⅝	26¼	NoACoal .60	12	17	41¾	41½	41¼	—½
10⅞	5⅝	NoAMt 1.64e	5	17	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
24⅛	12¾	HoAPhl 1.20	10	41	23⅛	22⅝	22¾	—⅜
3⅝	2⅝	HoCAir .10e	6	58	2⅛	2⅝	2⅞	+¼
1⅝	¾	NoCaAir wt		57	⅞	½	⅞	
10	6⅝	NoestUt 1.02	6	328	10	9¾	9⅞	
11½	0½	NoCenGs .68	8	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
24¼	17⅝	NorIllGas 2	8	22	24	23¾	23¾	—⅝
24½	19½	HolIG pf1.90		2	24¼	24	24	
18½	13⅝	NIndPS 1.36	10	38	18	17⅞	18	—⅛
68½	51½	HNGs 3.10a	6	58	66¾	66	66¼	
26⅝	15⅞	HoStPw 1.84	10	218	25⅝	25⅜	25½	—⅛
118	100	NSP pf 18.36		z100	109	109	109	+2⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Northgl .50e	16	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
33⅝	22¾	Northrp 1.60	5	29	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—¼
22⅛	11⅝	HwstAirl .45	9	497	21	19¾	20⅞	+⅞
47¾	34	HwtBnc 1.60	10	83	47½	46	46	—1¾
27	13¾	NwEn cf1.80	5	28	26¼	25	26	
34⅞	18⅞	NwtInd 1.75	3	165	34¾	34¼	34⅛	—⅝
16⅛	8½	NwstInd wt		2	16	16	16	
103½	59	NwInd pfA5		5	103	102	102	—1
103	60	NwInd pfC5		1	102½	102½	102½	—½
77⅞	49½	NwtIn pf4.20		17	72½	76⅛	77	+¾
12⅝	7⅛	NwML 1.31e	9	16	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
46	34	NwtStl 2.40a	9	19	38¾	38½	38¾	+½
28	20½	Norton 1.70	6	14	26⅞	26½	26⅝	—⅜
22	10⅞	HortSim .40	12	728	22	21½	21⅝	—⅜
48	25¼	HortS pf1.60		6	47⅝	47	47⅜	
18½	10⅝	NucorCp .28	4	35	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	—½
11⅝	8¾	NVF Co	1	48	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	—⅝
		O						
9⅝	5½	Oak Ind .40	4	11	7¾	7¾	7¾	
14½	7¼	Oakite P .84	9	3	13	13	13	—¼
20	12⅝	OcclPel .75e	4	449	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	+¼
11⅛	6⅝	OccidPel wi		117	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
62¾	42	OccidPt pf 4		4	58⅞	58½	58½	
64⅞	40¾	OcclP pf3.60		15	60	59¼	59¾	+¾
22⅞	19	OcclP pf2.50		65	22¾	22⅛	22⅝	
33⅛	22⅛	OcclP pf2.16		2	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	—⅝
21¼	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	45	19¼	19	19⅛	+⅛
16⅞	13⅛	OhioEd 1.66	10	270	16⅜	16¼	16¼	—½
106	97	OyE pf 10.76		z40	104	104	104	
50	43	OhEa pf4.40		z40	45	44½	45	
113½	1C	OhPw pf 14		z490	113¼	112¾	113	—½
81	69	DhPw pf8.48		z50	76½	76½	76½	+½
75	68	OhPw pf8.04		z100	73	73	73	+1⅝
73	65	OPwB pf7.60		z290	67½	67½	67½	
13⅝	10½	OKC Cp .80	4	41	11¾	11¼	11⅜	—⅝
25	17⅝	DklaGE 1.40	13	1578	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	
11⅛	9½	OkIGE pf.60		z200	11	10¾	11	+¼
25½	17⅝	OklaNG 1.60	9	20	24⅝	24	24¼	—⅜
28⅝	14⅝	OlinCo 1.20	5	30	27⅛	27	27	
20⅜	13¾	Dlinkraft 1	5	96	20	19½	19½	—⅜
12¾	7⅝	Omark .50	5	45	12½	12¼	12½	+¼
11	7¼	Oneida .76	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
12¼	7½	OranqR 1.20	11	10	12½	12¼	12⅝	
10¼	3⅝	Drange .12	12	105	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
33	24¼	OtisElv 3.20	5	237	30	29⅞	30	
27	11	OutMar 1.20	22	75	26	25⅝	25⅞	+1
15¾	9	OutletCo .75	6	10	15¾	15¼	15¼	—⅛
15½	9	OvernITT .80	7	94	15⅝	14⅞	15⅜	+⅝
12⅝	8¼	DverShip .16	4	36	10½	9¾	9⅞	—⅜
40¾	25¼	OwenCn .88	22	19	33	37½	37½	—
42⅝	31	OwenIll 1.72	8	156	42	41⅝	41⅝	—
72	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		3	72	71¾	72	
14⅝	7¼	OxfrdInd .60	4	8	12⅞	12½	12⅝	—⅛
		P - Q						
14	11½	PacAS 1.20a		8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
23½	18½	PacGas 1.68	7	370	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+¼
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	7	66	18¼	18	18	—⅛
24¼	13¾	PacPetrl .80	11	124	25⅛	24⅝	25	+⅛
21	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	10	57	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	+½
15½	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	87	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
9⅝	8½	PacTin .80a	5	5	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
6¾	2¼	PaineW .10e	14	220	7	6½	6¾	+¼
13	8¾	PaiW pf1.30		16	12¾	12⅝	12¾	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	PalmBc .25	5	29	5	4⅞	5	
9⅝	3	Pamida .05e	12	139	8½	8⅜	8½	
5¼	2	PanAm Air		358	4⅞	4	4⅛	
34¼	27½	PanhEP 2	7	357	32¼	31¾	31⅞	—⅛
11	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	6	19	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
15⅛	8⅝	Pargas .98	8	23	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+¼
21⅞	13½	ParHan 1.12	6	22	21	20¾	21	
15½	10⅝	ParkPen .32	10	104	15½	15	15½	+¼
35	14	Pasco Inc	16	202	35¼	34½	35¼	+1
16¾	0½	Payls nw .35	9	7	15	15	15	—
21⅞	9½	PeabGa .08r	12	68	19¾	18¾	18⅞	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Penn Cenl		54	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—
7⅝	3⅝	PennDix .24	5	49	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+
4⅝	1⅝	Penn Fruit		6	3	7⅞	2⅞	
65¾	36½	Penney 1.10	33	201	59⅝	58	58½	—
20	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	7	132	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	—
52	44⅛	PaPL pf4.50		z50	46½	46½	46½	—
50½	41½	PaPL pf4.40		z100	45	45	45	—
26½	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	8	60	24⅝	24½	24¼	+
42	31	Penwl pf2.50		2	42	41¾	41⅞	—
22	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		60	20	20	20	—
23	17	Pennzol 1.20	7	402	22⅝	22	22	—
7⅛	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	11	2	6½	6½	6½	
37¼	30¼	PeopGs 2.67	6	48	36¼	35¼	35¼	+
70	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.40	18	132	67⅞	67⅛	67⅝	—
29⅛	16	PerkElm .28	30	104	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+
23⅝	16⅝	Pel Inc 1.50	7	62	24⅛	23¼	23⅞	+
14½	11	PetInc pf 1		6	14	13⅝	14	+
13⅜	10	PetInc pf.80		5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+
13⅝	6¼	PeterPl .80	26	28	13	12⅝	12⅝	—
71⅝	54	PetrieS .80a	22	5	67½	67½	67½	—
20	8⅝	Petrolan .50	8	28	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
31¼	16½	Petrlm 2.01e		3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—
36⅞	24	Pfizer .76a	16	159	33⅞	33½	33⅞	—
40¾	29	PhelpD 2.20	9	55	39⅝	38¾	39	—
15½	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	251	15	14⅝	14⅞	
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		y150	84½	83	84½	+
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		y70	79	78⅜	79	+
76	59½	PhilE pf7.85		y160	71⅝	70	70	
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		y150	70½	70	70	+1
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		y150	70½	20	70	+
68½	52	PhilaEl pf 7		y30	61½	61½	61½	—
46⅝	37	PhilE pf4.68		y100	43½	43⅛	43½	+
44	36	PhilE pf4.40		y80	42	41	42	+
44	33½	PhilE pf4.30		y10	40	40	40	—
46	33½	PhilE pf4.30		y10	40	40	40	+
39	32½	PhilE pf3.80		y30	35	25	25	
12	10¾	PhilaSub .70	7	29	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+
59¼	40⅝	PhilMorr .90	16	653	53	52	52⅞	+
6	2	Philips Ind		15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+
9⅝	5¼	Phil I pf.25p		1	7½	7½	7½	+
59⅝	37	PhilPet 1.60	12	202	59⅛	58⅝	59	+
8½	3⅞	PhilVnH .40		3	8⅝	8	8	
18⅞	7⅝	Pickwck Inl	8	45	17	16½	35⅞	+
14½	9¼	PiedNG 1.28	5	4	14⅝	14	14	
6¼	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	17	33	6	5¾	6	+
72¾	30	Pillsbry 1.80	73	200	68⅝	67	67⅝	—1
29⅛	19⅝	Plon Cp 1.20	10	137	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	—
18½	11¾	PitneyB .60	9	140	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—
23⅝	13½	PittFrg .80b	13	16	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+
81¼	36⅞	Pittston 9.0e	8	343	74	72⅝	72⅞	
30⅝	12¾	Pizza Hut	14	287	31¼	30½	31⅛	+1
5⅝	1⅛	Plan Resrch	12	141	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+
6⅜	2¼	Playboy .12	15	51	5¼	5	5	—
18¾	6¾	Plessey .93e	5	22	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	—
7⅛	3⅜	PNB M .60e	11	28	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
38	15	Polaroid .32	45	706	36⅞	35¼	36⅜	+
12¼	3⅝	Ponderosa	20	118	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	+
18½	8⅝	PopeTe .60b	9	9	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	+
19¾	13⅝	Portec 1b	4	4	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
17⅝	10⅞	PortGE 1.58	9	59	17⅛	16⅞	17	—
100	100	PoG pf 11.50		z250	104	100⅝	104	+
47¼	23⅞	Potlatch 1.40	9	28	48¼	47⅝	48⅛	+1
13¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	131	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
47⅝	41	PotEl pf4.50		z100	45	44⅞	45	+1
45	35½	PotEl pf4.04		z20	40	40	40	
31	24⅛	PPGInd 1.70	1	48	30⅞	30⅝	30½	+
12⅝	6	Premier .36	8	143	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+
15	10	Premr pf.90		9	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+
100⅝	78½	ProctGam 2	23	239	99¼	97⅝	97⅝	—
8⅝	8	ProdRsh .20	6	16	7¾	7½	7½	—
35	18⅞	Proler 1.40	2	75	35	34⅛	34¼	—
6	4	PSA Inc		99	5	4⅞	5	+
16⅞	12¼	PSvCol 1.20	8	x166	16	15⅝	15¾	—
17⅝	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	560	16¾	16¼	16¼	—
111	104	PSE pf 12.25		z170	110½	109	109½	+
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z170	91	90¾	91	+
83½	66½	PSEG pf8.08		z10	76	76	76	
76	61	PSEG pf7.52		z10	72	72	72	+
54	45	PSEG pf5.28		z60	51¼	51¼	51¼	—
41½	34	PSEG pf4.08		z120	40	39	39	—
15¼	12¼	PSEG pf1.40		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
41	29⅞	PSvInd 2.56	11	70	40⅝	40¼	40¼	
13½		PSInd pf1.08		z20	13	13	12	
18⅞	11½	PSvNH 1.64	7	56	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+
20⅝	11⅝	PSvNM 2.18	9	186	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	+
9½	3	Publckr .19t	7	34	6	5¾	5¾	—
4⅞	2⅝	Pueblotn .30	7	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—
4¾	2¼	PRCe .03p		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27⅛	18⅞	PugSdP 2.16	4	14	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+
58¾	38	Pullmn 1.70	10	70	55⅝	55¼	55¼	+
13½	7¾	PurexCp .88	8	109	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+
3¾	1⅛	Puritn Fash		15	3	2⅞	2⅞	
33½	17⅝	Purolator 1	11	28	33½	33	33	—
20½	12⅝	QuakOat .80	13	169	20	19½	19⅝	+
22⅝	15	QuakStO .64	14	89	20¼	22⅛	23	+
7	4	Questor .12r		4	6	5⅞	6	+
		R						
44½	36	RalstonP .90	18	174	45	44	45	+
5⅞	2⅛	Ramada .12	16	497	5⅛	5	5	
10	6⅞	Rancoln .40	57	3	8⅝	8½	8½	—
8¼	5¼	RapdAm .50		15	6	5⅞	5⅞	—
27¼	17¾	Raybest 1.50	4	3	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	
22	7½	Raymlnt .40	18	143	21⅝	20¾	21⅛	+
59¼	25¼	Raytheon 1	14	270	58½	57⅝	58¼	+
25⅞	10⅝	RCA 1	16	451	20⅜	20	20⅛	—
54¾	39	RCA cvpf 4		7	54⅝	52⅞	54½	+
3⅜	1¼	vjReadg gco		4	3	2	3	
24¼	15⅝	RdgBate .35	7	96	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
4½	1⅝	Redman Ind		59	3⅝	3½	3½	—
14⅝	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	11	444	13⅝	13	13¼	
28	16¼	Reed Tool	12	48	27½	27	27⅛	—
20½	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	6	7	20¾	20½	20½	+
15⅝	10¼	ReichCh .40	4	38	13	12¾	12¾	—
17½	10¼	RelianEl .90	4	56	17	16¾	17	
49	35	Relian pf 3		3	47	47	47	
8	4¼	RelIGp .20p		9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16¾	7¾	ReG pfC.65a		1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
18¾	10¼	ReG pfB.55p		20	12½	12	12½	+
14¾	8¼	Republic Cp	5	26	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
12	8⅝	RepFinS .80	7	24	11¾	11¼	11⅝	—
2⅛	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+
35⅞	22⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	174	33¼	32⅝	33	+
10⅞	4⅝	ResrvOil o12	9	218	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+
22⅝	13¼	RetailCred 2	10	4	22¼	22⅛	22¼	—
37½	17¼	RevcoDS .40	17	9	33½	33¼	33⅜	—
14½	6¼	RevCop .37a	5	131	13	10⅝	10⅞	+
81½	47⅝	Revlon 1.20	20	114	78¼	77	77¼	
4⅞	2⅝	Rexham .20	5	43	4	3¾	3¾	
22⅝	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.12	6	62	22	21¾	21⅞	
35⅝	22¾	Rexn pf2.36		1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+
59⅝	40½	ReyInd 2.88	9	534	60⅝	59½	60	+
67½	52½	ReyIn pf2.25		30	68¼	66⅝	67½	+
24	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	4	189	23½	22¾	23⅛	—
56½	44½	ReyM pf4.50		2	56½	56½	56½	+1
8⅝	7	ReynSec .40	10	108	8½	8¼	8½	+
12¼	10	Richardsn 1	6	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—
24½	13⅞	RichMer .64	12	356	22⅝	21¾	21⅞	+
14⅝	10¾	Richmnd .80	9	102	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
14½	10¼	RiegelT 1.20	6	14	14¾	14½	14½	
16⅛	8	RioGren .60	4	13	14⅛	14⅜	14½	—
10	7½	RioGr pf.80		17	9½	9¼	9⅜	
15⅝	4⅛	Rite Aid .16	21	263	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+
24⅝	11½	RivianF .90	11	14	21⅜	31	31⅜	+
14½	9	Robshaw .7a	18	7	13½	13¼	13⅜	—
20¼	13¼	Robrtsn 1.30	6	16	18½	18⅛	18½	+
15¼	10½	Robins .24a	12	205	13⅝	13	13	—⅜
17¾	10¾	RochGs 1.20	8	26	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+⅛
13⅞	9⅞	RochTel .76	11	26	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+⅛
11	4⅞	Rockwr .52	14	12	10½	10⅜	10½	+⅛
25⅛	18⅞	Rockwllnt 2	7	201	22⅝	22⅛	22½	—⅜
62	50	RkInt pf4.75		5	56	55	55	—1½
22½	17	RkInt pf1.25		2	20¼	20¼	20¼	—⅛
84⅝	46½	RohmH 1.28	17	43	85	84	84¾	+⅜
11	7⅞	RohrInd .40	7	33	10½	10⅛	10¼	—¼
21⅛	13¼	Rallins .30	14	117	21	20¼	20¼	—1
8⅛	4⅞	Ronson .28	24	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	Roper 1.20		25	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
25½	18	RorerA .90	12	36	23¾	23¼	23⅜	—⅛
47	27⅝	Rosario .40b	20	195	48	46⅛	48	+1⅝
16¾	8⅞	RoyCCol .64	17	156	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	+1¼
39¼	24½	RoyID 3.16e	3	266	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	—¼
6⅞	3⅛	RoyIInd .45t	14	101	4½	4¼	4½	+⅛
5⅞	3½	RT Ca .16	17	92	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅜
25¼	14	Rubbrm .40	32	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
25⅝	11	Rucker .20	9	100	25	24¾	24⅞	—¼
10¼	5⅝	RussTog .76	17	211	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	+⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Ryder Sys		573	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
		S						
40½	25	SabineR .56	13	7	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	+⅛
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	30	21	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	—⅛
50	34⅛	Safewy 1.40	14	47	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	—⅜
7⅛	3	Saga Corp	6	137	5¾	5⅝	5½	
68¼	34¾	StJoeM 2.40	7	82	66⅝	64½	65	—
34½	26½	StJoeMin wi	7	28	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	—⅝
12⅝	8⅞	StJoLtP 1.12	13	6	11½	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
27¾	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	6	24	25	24¾	25	+¼
11⅞	9⅛	StPaulS .96a		39	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅜
27½	14½	StRegP 1.40	5	19	28	27⅝	27⅝	—⅜
5¾	3½	Salent .24b	6	150	6	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
13⅝	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	8	70	12¾	12½	12⅝	
10⅞	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		183	10¼	10	10⅛	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	SJuanR .80t	6	14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+¼
30⅞	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	7	144	27¼	26⅞	27	+¼
8⅞	7⅛	SFeInd pf.50		8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
33½	18⅛	SanFeInt .20	13	190	30⅞	32¼	33	—½
13⅛	5⅛	SargWel .40	18	11	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
5½	3⅛	Saul RlEst		6	4⅝	4½	4½	
8¾	6⅝	SavanE .48r	5	48	7⅞	7½	7⅝	—⅛
7¼	1⅞	Sav A Stop		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅞	3	SavODr .15e	10	x3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
7½	1⅜	SevinB Mch	28	18	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Saxon Ind	16	48	4	3⅞	4	
6	2⅛	Schaefer Co		3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
67½	40½	SchergPl .80	25	618	60⅞	59½	59½	—1⅛
30⅛	15⅝	SchlitzBr .68	19	447	28⅛	27¼	27⅞	+⅛
93½	69	Schlumb .68	30	151	88⅝	87¾	87¾	—1
8½	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	6	12	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
19⅞	8⅞	ScotLFd .72	5	9	18⅛	17¾	17¾	—⅛
19¾	9¼	ScottFetz 1	11	135	19	18¾	19	
14⅛	8¼	ScottFor .68	7	35	13¾	13¼	13¾	+
17⅛	12⅛	ScottPap .68	8	220	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
11½	5	Scottys .18	19	20	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+
15	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	11	107	13	12⅞	12⅞	+
36⅝	25½	Scovll pf2.50		2	31¼	31¼	31¼	—
6	4	ScudDuoVl		90	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+
8¾	7⅛	Scud pf.82k		18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+
23⅛	10½	SeaCont .20	5	50	22	21⅝	21⅝	—
31½	21⅝	SeabCL 1.40	4	151	23⅝	23	23	—
6⅝	2½	SeabWA .14t	9	36	6	5¾	5¾	
37	27	Seagram .80	13	25	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
6½	3	Seagrave	15	13	5⅛	5	5⅛	+
13⅝	7	SealdPw .72	8	18	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+
25¾	13⅞	SearleG .52	4	1106	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	—
74½	48⅞	Sears 1.60a	27	282	73¾	72¾	73	—
3⅝	1⅜	Seatrain Lin	72	127	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+
38¾	21½	Sedcolnc .12	11	39	36¾	36⅛	36¼	—
7⅛	2¼	SvcCpInt .10	6	14	7	7	7	
10	5½	Servomr .60	6	25	8⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—
6⅞	3⅜	Shakspre .28	10	x6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
13⅛	5½	Shapell .18	8	91	11⅞	10¾	11⅞	+
6⅝	39⅛	ShellOil 2.60	6	90	55¾	54½	54⅞	+
31⅛	11¾	ShellT 1.10a	4	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	—
8⅝	4¼	ShellrGl .56	5	79	8⅝	8½	8⅝	

(Continued on Page 10.)

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مكرر من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 28-29, 1975

Oil States Said to Sell Sterling

ound Plummets Again As Bank Fails to Act

NDON, June 27 (AP-DJ).—ing plummeted today when came clear that the Bank ngland would not resist the le.

e pound fell nearly two U.S. to around $3.2255, its lowest since Jun. 28, 1974. Measur- s a trade-weighted average st 10 currencies, sterling's iciation widened to a record per cent of 1971 Smithsonian es from 27.1 per cent yes- y and 26.3 per cent a week r.

eral dealers said the Bank ngland put up only "token ance" to sterling's slide to- The bank spent relatively of its reserves throughout eek.

ne bankers believe that the al bank is allowing sterling rop for political reasons— strengthen Prime Minister ld Wilson's hand in dealing unions. Mr. Wilson is ntly negotiating with unions some sort of voluntary aint on wage increases.

Shift Confirmed

wever, several sources inside outside of Britain have con- ed that the oil states have moving funds out of ing. Bankers say that the ral bank may be allowing ling to drop to discourage an outflow.

nk of England figures show in 1974 and the first quar- f 1975, the oil states invest- bout $6.9 billion in sterling. amount is bigger than the of England's total foreign exchange. SDR and gold reserves of about $6.5 billion at the end of May, so it may well be that the Bank of England could not do much to resist the slide.

An indication that oil-state money was leaving Britain came last month. Though Britain managed to earn a surplus of about $241 million in trade and other current transactions, the Bank of England's reserves fell by $641 million as it tried to prop up the pound.

The two figures indicated that the net outflow of capital in May amounted to $882 million, but the amount was actually larger, because British government entities borrowed $72 million abroad last month, which was accrued to reserves.

Dealers add that the presence of such a large amount of short-term oil state money in Britain makes it more difficult for the Bank of England to defend the pound.

Normally, the central bank would be able to raise the interest cost of borrowing external sterling, and thus discourage short sales. However, with such a large pool of external sterling available, the central bank would have difficulty raising the interest cost, a dealer commented.

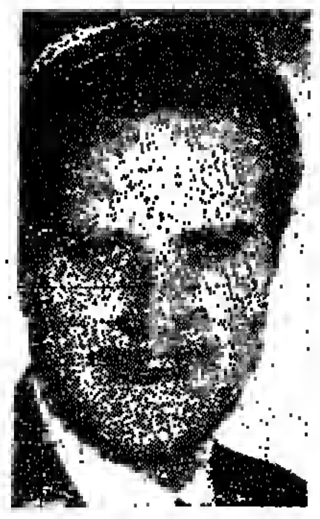
Economic Reasons

Most observers believe that the exodus of oil-state funds from sterling is being prompted by economic, rather than political, concerns. Since the beginning of 1974, investors in U.K. Treasury bills have been losing purchasing power because of Britain's high rate of inflation.

Another reason for the weakness of sterling was the strength of the dollar, which posted some impressive gains today. It rose to 2.35 deutsche marks from 2.3450 while moving up to 2.50 Swiss francs from 2.4950. The dollar's gain against the French franc was bigger, with the rate moving up to 4.0275 from 4.0025.

The dollar also gained sharply against the Benelux currencies and lira as well as against the yen.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Pierre Répérant

erre Répérant has been ied general manager of Bur- ghs Switzerland. He joined roughs France in 1950 and e 1968 has been general man- r of Burroughs interests in thern France.

* * *

New director of Edward Bates Sons Ltd., the London mer- nt bankers, is William Lord. Lord joined the firm in 1971 l became a local director in 4. Formerly he was head office nager of British Linen Bank, nburgh.

* * *

rank Alfieri has been promot- to the post of controller at Europe, Inc., the adminis- ive headquarters of ITT Eu- e, Africa and the Middle East, ted in Brussels. He replaces ward Bailey, who has return- to the United States.

* * *

irestone France has announc- the appointment of Jean urmy as president and general nager. He replaces Philippe rtin. Mr. Fourmy joined estone France in 1961 and previously sales director.

pan Car Exports Off

OKYO, June 27 (Reuters).— an's vehicle exports fell to 200 units in May from 203,100 April and 219,400 in May 1974, Japan Automobile Manufac- ers Association said today.

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U.S. Adapts to Life Without Frills

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP).—Americans have come through the economic shrinking process a bit wrung out themselves, but not without having learned some lessons.

Millions of Americans seem to have adjusted to the adversity that was reintroduced into life after the great expansions of the 1960s. They have cut back, learned to do without, accepted a lower standard of living.

During the decade of the 1960s, Americans attained a life style that many of them had not aspired to, even in their dreams. For some families, luxuries became necessities: Boats, second cars, second homes, long vacations.

Many a sociologist wrote that never again would Americans be satisfied with less, but that has not turned out to be so. The American of the 1970s has shown his resiliency, his willingness and ability to adapt.

The savings rate recently was up to around 9 per cent, which is roughly 50 per cent higher than the long-term average. It shows Americans do not need to spend just because they have it. It shows they know how to build capital.

Installment loans have been reduced sharply over the past few months, showing Americans still believe in living within their incomes and that they will not tolerate a burden of debt they consider excessive.

It was feared that Americans would not cut back on living standards, even temporarily, but would go into debt in order to keep up appearances, if only to themselves. This has not been so, and any butcher will confirm the statement.

Consumption of expensive red meats had been rising almost every year for more than two decades, but in recent years the per capita consumption has almost ceased to rise, and has actually fallen in some months.

Consumers discovered nutrition too, and now many companies print nutritional ingredients on their labels. Substance, rather than appearance, is now the guide.

Business also has shown it can adapt, even if the adaptation might appear to be forced by consumer or government groups. Regardless of the source of the pressure, the response has been forthcoming.

In retrospect it seems amazing that the automobile horsepower war has been replaced by the fuel economy race, with benefits to all parties except, and maybe temporarily, the auto companies themselves.

Whereas the horsepower race was leading to wasteful, conspicuous consumption, it is widely agreed that the fuel economy race is really in the public interest, resulting in almost uncountable dollar and resource savings.

Within much of American business there is a cost consciousness that is unequalled since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Enormously wasteful habits had developed; some now are being erased.

Government also showed it could adapt, even if its response might have been slower than was desirable. The government did cut back taxes at a time when many thought the only direction was up.

Output Cut Said Reason for OPEC Move

Oil Price Rise Seen Smaller Than Feared

NEW YORK, June 27 (AP-DJ).—As promised by the oil cartel, world prices of petroleum will rise again by year-end, but not as much as has been widely speculated, and not for the reasons given by the cartel.

The real reasons behind the coming price changes are to bail out harder-pressed producer nations by boosting their declining revenues and to keep the pricing structure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) from being undermined by cheating by some of the members. To accomplish these aims, OPEC, ironically, must raise prices again—or else reduce them.

These are the conclusions of key Western oil observers who in the past have successfully predicted OPEC moves.

It is clear now, the observers say, that the cartel's pledge to raise petroleum prices despite a world glut of oil is not all bluff. But they also say there will not be much of a jolt, if any, to oil consumers.

That is because prices of some crude oil—paradoxically the top-quality grades from such places as Indonesia that now draw premium prices—will be changed little if at all. In fact, the president of one U.S.-based international oil company maintains that some of these crudes will be secretly reduced, even as other petroleum prices are increased.

Up to $2 a Barrel

The projected price increases will vary between 50 cents and, possibly, $2 a barrel, depending on the type and source of petroleum. That would translate to a boost ranging from 1 cent to about 5 cents a gallon on petroleum products.

The biggest increase, estimated at 10 to 20 per cent, will come in the current $10.46-a-barrel price of Saudi Arabia's crude oil, which is the benchmark for the OPEC pricing mechanism.

"There is no longer any question that the (benchmark) price will be increased," John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation says, "the only questions are when and how much."

OPEC has said it will not raise prices until after its nine-month price freeze ends Sept. 30. Many oil observers suggest that OPEC will not make any new prices effective until the end of the year, and on the question of "how much," Mr. Lichtblau says he believes the rise in the benchmark price will be $1 to $1.50 a barrel.

A leading spokesman for the oil exporters' group, the Shah of Iran, puts their loss of purchasing power due to inflation since the beginning of 1974 at 35 per cent.

This calculation ignores the petroleum price increases that OPEC made throughout 1974 following the quadrupling of prices in late 1973, but it has led to speculation that OPEC would boost petroleum prices by $4 a barrel (35 per cent of the benchmark $10.46) when the freeze ends Sept. 30.

What is happening is that world recession and inflation—brought on, in part, by the high price of petroleum—are beginning to back OPEC into a corner. Demand for oil has plummeted, and this, in turn, has led to sharp cutbacks in oil production.

Demand Down From 1973

In the non-Communist world, petroleum demand is running at a rate of about 46.5 million barrels a day this year, computed on an annual basis. This about matches 1974 consumption, which was held down first by the Arab oil embargo and then by the recession. It compares with a daily average of 47.8 million barrels in 1973, the last normal year for oil consumption worldwide.

Production of oil has dropped far more than demand so far this year in the non-Communist world, largely because the oil companies had been drawing down inventories in anticipation of cheaper, and not more expensive, petroleum.

After falling nearly 12 per cent in the first four months of 1975, output in the non-Communist world has leveled off at about 42 million barrels a day, compared with a daily average of 47.5 million barrels last year.

Oil-industry sources say the production cutbacks, rather than inflation, have been chiefly responsible for lowering the purchasing power of the producer nations.

The cutbacks are not causing serious problems yet for such affluent OPEC lands as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Venezuela. But most other OPEC members are beginning to feel the pinch.

Fed Curbs Supply of Money After Recent Growth of 20%

NEW YORK, June 27 (Reuters).—The rapid growth in the U. S. money supply was halted during the week ended June 18, statistics released by the New York Federal Reserve Bank showed yesterday.

The Fed's data showed that money supply dipped $300 million to $293.9 billion in the period from a revised $294.2 billion the previous week.

Analysts said this was a welcome development, as the explosive growth in the aggregate—which had been expanding at an annual rate of 20 per cent in recent weeks—had been causing considerable concern.

The fear was that runaway growth in the money supply, created largely by the disbursement of tax rebates by the Treasury, would touch off a new round of high inflation.

However, they noted the Fed has been acting recently to stifle the growth of money supply through open market operations, and bring its expansion into closer alignment with the 5 to 7.5-per-cent growth the Fed wants to achieve.

More Aggressive

During the latest statement week, ended June 25, market sources said the Fed took a more aggressive stance to lower M-1, which they feel resulted in a much more substantial decline in money supply growth during the past week.

The Fed's posture was most visible in the average rate for federal funds, which climbed 41 basis points in the last week to 7.72 per cent.

Fed data shows that the funds rate rose steadily during the week, culminating in a high of 6.5 per cent yesterday.

Banking sources said the firming trend was the result of the mid-June tax payment date, the full effects of which were experienced during the latest banking week.

The rapid buildup of Treasury deposits in the week, as a result of the tax payments, was a major drain of bank reserves, they said.

During the statement week, the Fed data shows, Treasury deposits at the Fed increased by $2.76 billion on a daily average basis.

While the Fed did operate to provide reserves to the banking system, banking sources said these did not offset the entire drain, and the system probably lost as much as $500 million in reserves on a daily average basis.

During the week, the Fed added $1.477 billion on a daily average basis in permanent reserves through outright purchases of government securities, and conducted an average of $1.022 billion of repurchase agreements.

The sources believe that the Fed's latest monetary stance is only temporary and will lapse once the Fed brings money supply growth back to guideline levels

Given the magnitude of the reserve effect during the latest statement week, some sources feel that money supply data for the latest week will show a marked decline when they are released next Thursday, and lead to some relaxation by the Fed.

Some banking sources even feel the Fed may have been too restrictive recently and may be forced to begin relaxing very shortly.

Money Situation Is More Stable, Emminger Says

LONDON, June 27 (Reuters).—The international monetary situation is now much more stable than six months ago, and the dollar is once more in "the league of strong currencies," West German central bank vice-president Otmar Emminger said today.

Mr. Emminger said there were signs that the American economy is improving its performance compared with the average of other industrial countries.

The banker, who was addressing the Foreign Press Association, said the dollar could now be ranked as a strong currency alongside the deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and the French franc.

He added that it was impossible to say whether the dollar was undervalued, as American experts had claimed.

Mr. Emminger said: "The surprising stability of the dollar rate in currency markets in the past few months shows the underlying situation is now much more stable."

Komatsu Profit Drops by 23%

TOKYO, June 27 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated net profit of Komatsu Ltd. fell by 23 per cent to 14.64 billion yen ($49.6 million) in the year ended December from 18.99 billion yen the previous year.

Consolidated sales and other income rose to 426.8 billion yen in 1974 from 372.7 billion yen the previous year, the machinery maker said.

Ryoichi Kawai, president, said in the firm's annual report that lower profit was attributable mainly to an increase in taxes.

Profit-Taking Hits N.Y. List Following Six-Session Runup

NEW YORK, June 27 (IHT).—Stocks today paused for profit-taking which turned prices mixed after six consecutive advances on the New York Stock Exchange.

There was some suggestion that demand for securities was restrained by the rise in the federal funds rate—a cost of money indicator—the last two days.

The rise in the key money rate apparently has put a temporary halt on the recent decline in bank prime interest rates. First National City Bank said it is holding its prime rate unchanged at 6 3/4 per cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.02 to 873.12. By the close, advancing issues held a small lead over decliners, 770 to 611. Volume totaled 18.82 million shares compared with 24.56 million shares yesterday.

Texaco was the most active issue on the NYSE, as it was yesterday, closing at 26 3/4, up 1/8. A block of 374,900 shares of the issue traded today at 25 1/2.

In other oil issues, Exxon closed at 91 7/8, unchanged, Phillips was 59, ahead 5/8, and Atlantic Richfield 102 1/2, up 7/8.

Varian Associates slipped 3/8 to 15 1/2 in active trading. The issue earlier in the week gained strongly following company announcement that it had developed a miniature solar cell.

Today Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported that the technology involved is not entirely unknown elsewhere, that some analysts were uncertain how to assess the report, and that in any case benefits from the discovery were several years away.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates advanced 1 1/8 to 45 3/8. The company announced yesterday a 3-for-2 split and an increased dividend on the new shares.

Koehring climbed 1 1/4 to 9 7/8, while Monroe Auto Equipment rose 7/8 to 9 7/8.

Steels were mixed.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.30 to 93.00.

The most active issue was Federal Resources, up 1/2 to 4 5/8 on volume of 156,400 shares.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.24 to 90.88.

In Chicago, farm commodities futures plummeted sharply in the last 30 minutes on the Board of Trade.

Some private reports that conditions of new crop soy beans, corn and wheat ranged from good to excellent strongly influenced the selloffs. There was some other talk that corn in sections of the main producing areas would soon be in the tasseling stage, several weeks early.

As prices fell much stop-loss selling developed. Losses ranged from 6 1/2 cents in wheat to 9 cents in corn and 11 1/2 in soybeans.

German Minister Sustains Veto on Kaiser-VAW Tie

BONN, June 27 (AP-DJ).—Economics Minister Hans Friderichs has refused to permit the partnership between Vereinigte Aluminium Werke (VAW) and Kaiserpreussag Aluminium (Kapal), thus sustaining a veto imposed by the Cartel Office, the Economics Ministry announced today.

Mr. Friderichs ruled that the "common good" that would have flowed from the partnership did not outweigh its potential for harming competition in the aluminum field. The minister is empowered to set aside negative Cartel Office rulings if convinced that a merger or partnership would carry with it public benefits justifying a reduction in competition.

The ruling followed a plan announced last Sept. 25 under which VAW was to replace Preussag AG as Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.'s partner in Kapal, an aluminum smelting and fabricating company.

After the Cartel Office last January blocked the arrangements on grounds they would diminish competition, the three companies appealed to Mr. Friderichs for a dispensation on grounds of "common good."

P & G in Japan Deal

TOKYO, June 27 (AP-DJ).—Procter & Gamble Co., of the United States, has agreed in principle to purchase Mitsuwa Soap Co.'s production facilities and brand names for about $9.4 million, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, an economic newspaper, reported today.

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DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

June 27, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	164.25	164.50	+0.50
Zurich	164.50	164.50	+0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	170.12	169.07	—0.75

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Bonds (n.v. 1.000)	Indexed	Series	"B"
Indexed value	1,093.33	—	1.67

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

— International Bankers

After Rep. Dent's Charge of Dumping

U.S. Seen Probing Foreign Autos

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP-DJ).—The Treasury is expected to launch an investigation soon to determine if foreign autos are being "dumped" in the United States at prices that are injuring the already depressed domestic car industry.

Sparked by complaints that imported cars are being sold here at prices below those in their home market in violation of the anti-dumping act, the investigation could lead to customs-duty penalties being imposed on any foreign cars found being dumped.

The inquiry probably will take nine months to complete, officials say, and will require dozens of customs agents to gather data from foreign car manufacturers, including U.S. companies that produce cars abroad.

If the Treasury finds that the autos indeed are being sold here at less than fair value, it would ask the U.S. International Trade Commission to determine if the domestic industry is being injured by the imports. If the commission finds injury, a process that would take an additional three months, the Treasury would then impose the extra customs duties.

Democrat's Complaint

The Treasury's investigation is being triggered by a complaint alleging dumping that was filed recently by Rep. John Dent, D-Penn., chairman of a House labor subcommittee that has been examining the effect of auto imports. The Treasury has received about a dozen similar complaints in recent months, but only Rep. Dent has filed a formal request for an inquiry and has submitted appropriate documentation.

U.S. automobile importers have urged Treasury Secretary William Simon not to make the investigation.

The American Imported Automobile Dealers Association said in a letter to Mr. Simon that there is a "complete absence of any evidence to support a dumping investigation."

"Neither the domestic industry nor the United Auto Workers union has filed complaints of dumping" of imported cars, the importers group said.

In terms of volume, the auto-imports investigation would be the largest the Treasury has ever undertaken. U.S. imports of foreign cars, including those from Canada, rose to 2.57 million units, valued at $7.54 billion, in 1974, according to Commerce Department figures.

In 1973, sales were 2.44 million units valued at $6.48 billion. While imports were rising last year, domestic sales plunged by 2.3 million units, allowing foreign cars to take about 20 per cent of the market, up sharply from 21 per cent in 1973.

In his complaint, Rep. Dent cited two specific examples of what he considers dumping violations by foreign car manufacturers. He said that officials of British Leyland Motor Corp., which makes the Austin Marina auto, testified recently before Parliament that the car costs $300 more in Britain than in the United States and he said that Volkswagen officials have aknowledged that their Rabbit model sells for $650 less in the United States than in West Germany.

Assistant Treasury Secretary David MacDonald, whose office handles tariff affairs, said that his office would examine imports country by country. He noted that Rep. Dent's complaint encompasses all imports, including cars made abroad by U.S. companies.

The U.S. inquiry, which the Treasury probably will announce in the next week or so, could prompt strong reaction from foreign governments worried that their export market will be hurt by the investigation. Some Treasury officials fear that the investigation could trigger similar actions abroad covering U.S. goods.

U.K. Curbs Urged

BLACKPOOL, England, June 27 (Reuters).—The leaders of Britain's biggest trade union today called for temporary curbs on car imports to get British car makers back to full capacity.

Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, was addressing a conference of its automotive group.

He said, "We must seek limited and temporary import controls, which will give our manufacturers the necessary home market base."

Treasury Rules EEC Assists Canned Ham Exports to U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 27 (AP-DJ).—The Treasury tentatively ruled today that imports of canned hams from the European Economic Community are being subsidized and countervailing duties may be necessary.

The ruling involves ham imports totaling $231 million last year, which makes this case far more important in terms of trade than the recent controversial Treasury investigation of cheese imports from the EEC countries.

In Brussels, the EEC commission declined any immediate comment on the Treasury announcement.

Privately, one official noted that the Treasury ruling was only tentative and that there apparently is no final decision to apply penalty duty on canned hams.

Another official indicated, however, that the community would take a dim view of any application of countervailing duty on EEC products.

This official recalled that the commission made it clear in recent talks with U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Charles Robinson that after the commission reacted favorably to U.S. requests for removal of subsidies on EEC cheese exports to the United States, any further U.S. countervailing action might have serious consequences on bilateral relations.

Commission officials feel that any such problems should be dealt within the framework of current multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva.

SEC Sets Rule On Debt-Capital Ratio for Brokers

WASHINGTON, June 27 (Reuters).—The Securities and Exchange Commission today announced a new net capital requirement rule will become effective on Sept. 1, 1975, setting a maximum ratio of 15 to 1 for aggregate debt to net capital for all brokers.

As an alternative, brokers could elect to avoid the ratio test if they maintained a minimum net capital of $100,000, or 4 per cent, of aggregate debt balances included in the reserve formula.

The reserve formula includes all cash held by a broker on behalf of a customer plus cash which the broker might receive from dealing in customers' securities. It is computed on a weekly basis.

Use of the alternative would mean minimum net capital requirements of several million dollars or more for larger brokerage houses, but the SEC expects these large firms to use the alternative rule because it would free more capital than the ratio.

Almost all major stock exchanges require a 15-to-1 ratio now, although a few allow slightly higher ratios.

Oil Tract At the Gulf Seen Failure

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, June 27 (WP).—The U.S. oil industry is on the verge of abandoning exploration in the eastern part of the Gulf of Mexico along a tract for which it paid a record $1.4 billion less than two years ago.

Abandonment would make it one of the most expensive failures in oil exploration history and would cast serious doubts about the future for offshore oil in the Eastern Gulf.

The industry has repeatedly said that there is a lot of oil to be pumped off the coast of Florida and has urged the Interior Department to open it up for drilling.

This setback in the Eastern Gulf comes at a time when oil production in the Western Gulf has begun to decline.

"This doesn't condemn the eastern part of the gulf for future exploration but it makes us very discouraged, very discouraged indeed," William Slick, senior vice-president of Exxon, said yesterday.

No formal, binding decision has been made to quit the tract reaching from Mississippi to halfway down the west coast of Florida, but, of 17 major oil companies that purchased tracts from the Interior Department in December 1973, only Gulf Oil still has a rig in the water drilling for oil. Fourteen straight dry holes were drilled along the Eastern Gulf tract, at a cost of about $1 million per hole.

"There just wasn't any oil or gas in those structures that we drilled," said Thomas Hart, Shell vice-president for exploration. "Things look pretty grim for that whole region down there."

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PROCORSA, S. A.
HAMBURGO 190, MEXICO 6, D. F.

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PROCORSA, S. A.
HAMBURGO 190, MEXICO 6, D. F.
TELEX-0177-2-614

I.H.T. 1

INVESTMENT BROKERS making up part of one of Mexico's major Financial Groups headed by SOCIEDAD MEXICANA DE CREDITO INDUSTRIAL, S. A. (SOMEX) and BANCO MEXICANO, S. A.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8.)

—1975— High.	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
34½	34	ShelGl pf 3		2	34½	34½	34½	
15	10½	ShlGl pf1.40		4	15	14¾	15	+½
16¾	18⅞	ShlGl pf1.35		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
48¾	34¼	SherwW 2.20	7	35	45¾	45⅞	45¾	+¼
10⅞	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	20	10½	10¼	10¼	—¼
18¾	14⅞	SignalCo .90	6	112	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+⅛
40½	32½	Signal pf2.20		1	39	39	39	+½
17¼	14	Signal pf 1		5	16½	16½	16½	
40	25½	SignodeCp 1	12	14	39¾	38¾	38¾	—1¼
8⅞	2½	SimPrec .12	12	24	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
21½	12	Simm .88a	12	27	21	20¼	20¼	—1¼
19⅜	8¼	SimpPat .40	28	342	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+¼
17⅛	9½	SingerCo .40		131	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
39	27½	Singr pf3.50		10	35½	35½	35½	
29⅝	10¼	SkaggCo .60	2	21	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅜
62	53½	Skelly 1.20a	7	60	62	59½	61¾	+2¾
11⅛	6⅞	Skil Corp	84	8	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
26	14⅝	Skyline .24	61	188	22⅛	21⅜	21⅞	—⅞
10⅞	7¼	SmithAO .60	50	26	10⅝	10⅜	18½	—⅛
34½	15⅛	SmithIntl .24	4	120	34¼	33⅝	33¾	—⅝
57¼	43¼	SmithKline 2	3	40	54	53¼	53¼	—¾
12½	7⅞	SmithTr .45	6	9	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
16	18½	Smucker .80	9	31	14½	14	14	—¾
12⅛	7¼	SolaBas .60	5	79	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Sonesta Inl	1	17	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
13¼	5	SonyCp .04e	34	813	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+½
36	28	SooLin 3.15e	7	x12	32	31⅛	32	
7⅞	4½	SOS Con .34	5	21	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+¼
16⅞	9¾	SCarEG 1.48	0	87	16⅞	16⅛	16¼	
16¼	9½	SoJerIn 1.56	7	2	16	16	16	—⅛
13⅛	8	Southdown	3	13	8½	8⅜	8½	—⅛
24¼	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		2	19	19	19	—⅛
14¼	9½	SoestBkg .80	9	148	14⅛	13⅞	14	+½
8½	5¾	SoeatPS .64r	6	4	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
21½	16¾	SoCalE 1.68	5	x350	21⅛	20¾	20¾	—½
13⅝	8⅝	SouthCo 1.40	8	1077	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
30⅝	23⅝	SoInGE 2.20	8	21	30⅛	30	30	—⅝
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	9	47	56½	55¾	55¾	—½
34	28½	SoNETl 2.84	9	13	32⅜	31⅞	32	—¼
54½	50	SoNE pf4.62		z11000	52½	52¼	52½	+¼
31⅞	25¼	Sou Pac 2.24	1	153	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
56¾	40	Sou Ry 2.12	10	158	54¼	52	54¼	+2
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		12	54¾	54	54¾	+2
6⅛	5⅜	Sou Ry pf.50		5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
31⅛	14½	SouUGs 1.60	8	21	30¼	30	30¼	+¼
29½	15¾	South'd .40b	16	27	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	—⅝
8⅝	4¼	SwstFor .20	5	33	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
18⅞	12¾	SwtFl pf1.50		3	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
11⅞	9¾	SwstPSv .00	9	199	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+⅛
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	4	6	9½	9¼	9¼	
71⅝	6⅝	SperryHut 1	11	10	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
33⅛	27½	Sprry H pf 3		3	33	33	32	
49⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	13	433	49⅜	47⅞	48⅜	+¾
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El	10	54	11⅛	10½	10½	—½
10⅜	8⅝	Spring M .75	11	31	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+½
20⅝	14⅝	SquarD 1.10	14	400	20½	19¾	20¼	+¼
41⅞	24⅝	Squibb .84	19	251	39	38½	38½	—½
44⅞	34⅞	Staley Mfg	7	180	45¼	43⅞	45¼	+⅝
33⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		38	22¼	22	22⅛	—¼
72¼	52½	StdBrands 3	17	68	71¾	71¼	71⅜	+¼
50¼	45	StdBr pf3.50		z10	47¾	47¼	47¼	—¼
50⅝	28¾	StBPaint .32	20	300	45	44¼	44½	+⅛
33	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	6	325	32⅞	32	32	—½
50⅛	36	StdOilInd 2	8	476	49⅝	48⅞	48⅞	—⅝
75¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	23	359	77¼	74¾	77	+2½
18½	6⅞	StdPress .40	5	30	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
8⅝	6⅝	StdPrud .66	9	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
10⅞	7⅜	Standex .52	4	25	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+½
21¼	12¾	StanWks .96	9	41	19	18½	19	+¾
8½	6	Stanray .60	0	5	8¼	8	8⅛	+¼
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	4	18½	18	18	
4¼	1½	StaMut Inv		10	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e		25	11	10¾	11	
18½	40	StaufCh 2.20	9	121	73⅝	77½	78	+⅛
76½	39¼	Stau pf1.80a		4	77½	77	77½	+1
6⅞	4⅛	Sterchi .48	9	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
25½	16¾	SterDrug .70	15	1061	20¾	20	20	—½
17	8	Sterndnl .40	9	73	13½	11⅛	12⅞	—⅛
19	10⅞	StevensJ .80	8	x140	19	18½	18⅝	
25¼	17	StewWa 1.92	8	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+1⅛
15⅛	13⅞	StokVC 1.18	5	23	18	17⅞	18	+¼
69¾	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	13	45	68	67¼	67¾	—⅛
13¼	8⅝	StoneCon .60	3	9	12	12	12	
17⅞	9⅞	Stop Shop 1	6	15	17⅞	17½	17¾	+¼
14½	12½	Storge Tech	8	22	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—½
21¼	12½	StorerBdg 1	9	32	19	18¾	18¾	
11	6¼	StridRite .70	7	29	18½	18¼	10½	
36¾	19	StuWor 1.32	17	18	36¼	35⅞	35½	—¾
60	46	StuWr pfB5		1	60½	60½	60½	+½
87	16	StW pfA1.40		4	27	27	27	
2⅞	1¼	Suave Shoe	7	45	2⅝	3½	2⅝	
18½	11¼	SubProGs 1	7	32	18	18	18	—⅛
8⅞	4⅞	SuCrest .20		4	7	7	7	
14¼	10⅝	Sun Chm .40	9	18	11½	11	11	—¾
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	64	35¼	34⅜	35⅛	+⅛
40½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		37	37¾	36¾	37⅜	+1¼
21½	11⅛	Sunbeam 1	13	48	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	—¼
26½	12⅞	Sundstrd .80	8	84	25	24½	24½	—⅛
15⅝	9	SunshMg .36	17	74	15⅝	14¾	15⅜	+⅜
26	15	SupVal 1.10	9	33	25¾	25¼	25¼	—½
225	153	Supr Oil 1.40	14	3	210	217	217	+1
5¼	3	SupmkG .20	13	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
15¼	13	Supm pf1.30		1	14½	14½	14½	—½
16½	9⅝	Superscpe	4	79	16	15⅝	15½	—½
6⅞	2⅝	SutroMt .25e	14	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
7	4	Swank .48	6	14	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	11	70	20⅞	20½	20¾	
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		2	37½	37½	37½	—1
7⅝	3	Systron Don	28	13	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
		T						
25⅝	11⅛	TaftBrd .80	9	32	25⅞	25	25¾	+1⅛
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		9	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
8¾	5	Talley .60	6	44	8⅛	8	8¼	+¼
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+¼
17¾	9½	TampaE .96	12	30	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	+⅛
47½	11⅛	Tandy Corp	13	185	46⅝	45⅝	46½	+1
7	4	Tappan .20		11	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
8¼	4⅝	Technicolr	7	50	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
14½	5	Technicon	13	26	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
39½	18⅛	Tektronx .20	14	6	32½	30½	30½	—⅛
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	6	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
25¼	9½	Taledyn .32t	14	140	23	22⅞	22⅝	—⅛
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		453	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅜
2½	⅞	Telex Cp	22	1223	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
25¼	19¾	Tenneco 1.60	6	293	25⅛	25	25⅛	
2⅝	¾	Tennco wt A		591	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
93	74	Tennc pf5.50		14	92¾	92	92¾	
20⅝	13¼	TesoroP .40	4	217	20	19¾	19¾	
27⅝	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	4913	26⅞	26½	26¾	+⅛
39½	38¼	TexCom .90	14	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	—¼
38⅞	26⅜	TexETr 1.70	10	110	39	38⅛	38½	—⅜
32⅞	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	25	30¾	29⅝	30¾	+⅝
31⅛	25	TxGs pf1.50		3	30¼	29⅛	20⅛	+⅛
34⅛	23⅝	Texsglf 1.20	6	324	32½	32	32⅛	+⅛
14	8¾	Texasind 1b	13	7	12¾	12½	12¾	
114½	61	TexInst 1	32	175	111¼	110¼	110⅝	+⅝
9⅞	6¼	Texas Intl	7	337	9½	9	9½	+½
21½	14⅝	TexOGs .01b	9	106	19⅝	19	19¼	—⅛
32¼	20¾	TexPLd .70e	30	2	30⅝	30½	30¾	+½
25¼	18	TexUt 1.24	11	541	23⅛	23½	23¼	—¼
6⅛	2¾	Texfi Ind		6	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
24⅝	12⅝	Textron 1.10	9	328	25	24½	24¾	+¼
30⅞	20⅛	Textr pf2.08		4	30⅝	30½	30¾	+⅛
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		25	24	23⅝	24	+⅜
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	6	181	17⅛	16½	17	+½
46½	25¾	ThomBet .72	22	40	42½	42	42⅛	+⅛
11	5	Thomin .40b	13	4	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
8⅝	4⅛	ThomJW .50	11	38	8⅛	8	8	+⅛
6⅝	4¼	ThriftDg .40	11	26	6	5⅞	6	+½
19⅝	10⅞	TI Corp 1	18	297	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	
40⅝	30¼	TidwatM .70	9	24	40⅝	40	40¼	
14	7¼	Tigerinl .40	11	155	13½	13⅛	13¼	—⅛
55	24¾	TimeInc 2	11	119	55	54⅛	55	
19⅞	10⅛	TimeMir .50	11	114	19⅛	18¾	18¾	—⅝
36	24¼	Timkn 1.80a	7	24	36	35½	35½	—½
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		13	12¼	13	12⅞	+⅛
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
7¼	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
22¾	16⅝	ToledoEd 2	8	30	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
10¾	6	TonkaCp .40	15	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+½
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	15	34	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+⅝
39½	27¼	TranUn 1.56	11	36	31¾	30¾	31	—1
12⅞	5⅛	Trans W Air		143	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
16¼	11⅛	TWA pf 3		2	13¼	13¼	13¼	—¼
13	7¼	TranWF .16	9	0	12⅞	12¾	12¾	—¼
18¼	6	Transam .59	15	x441	10	9¾	9¾	
31½	17½	TranInc 1.84		18	20½	20	20⅛	
9⅝	7¾	Transco .80	12	60	9½	9¼	9¼	—¼
7⅜	5⅛	Trenscn .45	6	93	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
7⅜	4⅛	TranOh .20r	5	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
10½	12¾	Tranwy 1.40	6	93	18¼	17¾	17¾	—⅜
28½	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	12	127	28	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
36½	28	Travlr pf 2		12	35¾	35½	35¾	+¼
11¼	4¼	TRE Corp		53	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
20	16	TriCon 1.25e		94	20⅝	19⅞	30¾	+1⅛
34½	28½	TriCn pf2.50		1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
4¾	2⅝	TriSou Mtge		13	3¼	3¼	3⅛	
16	11⅞	Trialnd .90a	3	4	13¼	13¼	13⅛	—¼
11⅝	5⅝	TrianPfc .40	83	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+½
21¾	9½	TrinityInd 1	5	12	21⅛	20⅞	21	+¼
24⅞	13¾	Tropican o'0	21	40	24⅝	24½	24¾	+¼
26⅛	14¼	TRW In 1.20	9	73	26⅛	25¾	26	—⅛
61¾	40½	TRW pf4.50		18	61½	61	61½	+½
65	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		3	65	65	65	
12⅝	7⅝	TucsonG .96	7	132	11½	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
13⅝	5⅛	TwenCen .40	10	165	13	12⅝	12	+¼
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .10e	12	182	19	18¾	18¾	
24⅝	13½	TylerCp .60	5	12	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	—⅝
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23	13⅝	UAL In .60a	6	712	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+⅝
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	8	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	—¼
14⅛	10¾	UGI Cp 1.32	7	8	13⅝	13¼	13½	+⅛
26½	26	UGI pf2.75		z290	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
11⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	57	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
10½	9½	Unarco .50	8	26	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
9⅞	6⅝	UnBanc .84b	7	171	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+⅜
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	11	77	60¾	60	60	—1
66½	40¼	UnCarb 2.40	7	347	61½	60⅞	61½	—⅛
13⅝	8	UnCom 1.33	10	48	13⅝	13	13	—¼
8	2½	Union Corp	13	312	8⅛	7¾	8	
13⅝	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	9	132	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
80	67⅝	UnEl 7lpf 8		2	76	75	76	
64¼	55	UnEl pf6.40		z10	59½	59½	59½	+½
47	38	UnEl pf4.58		z290	42¾	42½	42½	
37	30¼	UnEl pf3.50		z50	33½	33¾	33½	
25¾	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		8	25⅝	25⅝	25¾	
4⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	10	35	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
45	32½	UnOCal 1.98	6	334	45⅝	44½	44⅞	+⅛
58	43	UOCa pf2.50		47	58½	57½	58¼	+⅜
82¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	14	53	77⅞	76½	77⅝	+1⅛
14½	11	UnPac pf.47		6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
3¾	1⅝	Uniona Inc		45	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
9⅛	6⅛	Uniroyal .70	7	335	9⅛	8⅝	9	
81¼	65½	Uniryal pf 8		z300	78	77	77	—1⅛
8	3⅝	Unit Brands		177	5½	5¼	5½	+¼
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		0	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
8⅛	6	UnitCo .70e		23	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	32	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅛
11⅞	6½	UnGasP .72	10	360	11½	10⅞	11½	+⅝
23½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	23	23	22¾	23	+⅛
11¼	6½	UnitInd .36b	8	32	11½	11	11½	+⅛
7¾	4½	UnitIn pf.42		13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5¼	1⅞	UnitInn .10		8	4⅛	4	4	
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	x25	11	10⅝	10⅞	+⅜
15⅜	12	UnitMM .80	8	32	12¾	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
20	8	Un Nuclr	244	127	19½	18½	19½	+⅞
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		1	2	2	2	
12¼	6	UnitRefg .48	5	60	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+⅜
36⅞	25½	USFldG 2.40	14	56	36⅝	36	36	
17½	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+½
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	13	341	18	17½	17⅞	+⅜
25¼	20	USGy pf1.80		5	24	23½	23½	+¼
7½	2⅞	US Home		664	6¼	5⅞	6½	+⅝
5	2¼	US Ind .33r		254	4⅞	4⅝	4⅛	—⅛
14	9½	USLeasg .24	11	75	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
4⅞	2½	US Rltylnv		25	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅜
12¼	7⅜	US Shoe .95	6	34	11¼	11	11	
65⅝	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	52	61¼	60⅝	61½	+¼
20⅝	13⅝	USTobac .00	12	76	20	30	20	
62⅛	31½	UnirTech 2	8	753	55⅞	54½	55½	—1⅛
140⅛	86¼	UnTech pf8		42	129½	129	129	—2¼
16	12½	UnitTel 1.08	10	342	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
1⅞	7-16	UnitTel wt		87	1½	1⅛	1½	
20⅝	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		7	19¾	19½	19⅞	—⅛
9⅝	3½	Unitrode Co	13	241	9	8¾	9	+¼
30¼	16⅞	Univar 1.40	4	22	30	29⅝	30	
41¼	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	x8	40¼	39½	39½	—1
18	11½	UOP .90	6	113	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	19	176	43⅝	42¼	43¼	—⅛
17⅛	10	USLIFE .30	8	117	16⅞	16⅛	16¼	—⅛
10½	8½	UtiliteF .96a		21	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
20	12	USM stp1.20	4	12	19¾	19⅝	19½	+¼
26½	19⅞	USM pf2.10		10	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
74⅞	35½	UtahIntl 1	19	122	73	71½	71½	—1¼
28⅝	23½	UtahPL 2.36	9	42	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅛
26	17	UV Ind 1b	4	251	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
		V						
17⅞	6½	Varian .20	14	2892	16¼	14¾	15½	—⅝
4⅞	3	Vendo Co		10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
6½	2	Venics .20	33	44	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
14⅛	11	VeslSe 1.27e		14	12⅝	12¾	12⅞	
35⅝	21½	Vetco Offsh	17	96	34⅝	34	34½	—½
26¾	12½	VF Corp 1	9	108	24⅝	23¼	23⅝	—1⅛
18	2¼	Viacom Int	12	27	8⅝	8⅜	8¾	+½
7⅛	4½	VictCmp .50		75	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
13⅝	8¾	VaEPw 1.18	8	527	13	12⅞	13	
88	70	VaEP pf8.84		z160	84½	84⅛	84½	+½
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z140	72½	72½	72½	
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z100	72¾	72¾	72¼	—¼
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z200	77	76⅝	77	+2
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z100	70½	70½	70½	
47½	40	VaEP pf4.80		z20	45½	45½	45½	—1½
42	34½	VaEP pf4.04		z50	40	40	40	
7¾	3½	Vornado Inc	14	63	5½	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
14⅜	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—½
23⅞	23½	VulMat 1.60	6	40	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	+⅜
		W						
57	40	WabR pf4.50		z340	42	41¼	42	+¼
25½	17¼	Wachova .78	11	83	22⅛	22	22	—¼
53	27½	Wach pf2.20		1	51	51	51	—1¾
4⅛	2½	WachRl .04p		25	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
13	10	Walgreen 1	11	27	12⅞	12¾	12¾	—¼
44	29⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	35	30½	30⅛	30¼	—¼
25½	14⅞	WallBus .55	9	4	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	—⅛
10½	6	WallMur .40	5	21	9⅝	9½	9½	+¼
25¼	9½	WalMart .12	24	28	24⅝	23¾	24¼	—¼
16⅛	6⅝	WangL .09e	18	86	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	
9¼	4⅞	Ward Foods	25	15	9	8⅞	9	
9⅛	7¼	Warnaco .80	9	20	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
23	16½	Wrnc pf1.50		1	19¾	19¾	19¾	—¼
8½	4¾	WrnerCo .50	7	x2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
18¼	8⅛	WrnCom .50	7	316	18¼	17⅝	17½	—⅜
35	17	WrnC pf1.25		1	35	35	35	+¼
37⅞	25	WarnerL .72	19	327	38⅜	37⅛	38	+¼
23¼	12⅝	Warn S 1.20	9	11	19¼	19½	19⅝	—⅛
20¼	12	WashGs 1.88	5	15	20⅛	20	20	
13½	9½	WashNat .20	5	2	11½	11¼	11¼	+⅛
15⅞	12¾	WashStl 1e	4	2	14	14	14	+⅛
19⅛	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	34	19½	19	19½	
10⅞	4	Waste Mont	11	56	18	9½	9½	—⅛
35½	11⅝	WolknJ .20e	19	85	34½	33½	33¾	—¼
4⅝	3	WayGos .40	21	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15½	10½	WayG pf1.60		2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
7⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit	7	3	6½	6¼	6½	
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	6	5	6⅝	6½	6½	+¼
4⅜	2⅛	Webb Del E	10	183	4¼	4	4⅛	
9⅛	6¼	WellMcL .60	7	40	8⅛	7⅞	0	
21⅝	15	WeisMkt .60	9	5	20¾	20¼	20¾	+¼
1¼	⅝	Welbilt Corp		18	1⅛	1	1	
20½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	7	79	18⅞	18¼	18⅛	—¼
7	3¼	WellFM .10p		71	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
12	8⅛	WescoF .60	8	1	11¼	11½	11½	—⅛
52	46	WtPP pf4.50		z100	51	51	51	
38¾	18¾	WstPtPep 2	7	35	38	37⅝	38	
9½	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	7	524	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅜
26¾	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	7	144	27⅛	26½	27	+⅝
16⅞	7⅞	WnCo NAm	11	57	15¾	15	15¾	+¼
8¾	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	27	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—¼
14⅝	8⅝	WnPublh .80	6	27	13⅝	13	13⅝	
15⅝	9⅛	WUnion 1.60	54	80	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
42	32½	WnUn pf4.90		1	47	42	47	
17¼	9¾	WestaEl .97	52	653	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
50¼	39	Wst E pf3.00		z100	48½	48½	48½	
31	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	5	32	28⅛	20⅛	28½	—⅛
16⅞	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	1	15⅝	15¾	15¼	—⅛
43¼	27⅛	Weyerhr .80	23	336	41⅝	40¾	41⅛	+⅜
19⅝	10⅛	WhelFry .40	11	72	19	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
31⅞	18	WhelP 1.40e	1	13	23⅞	23⅜	23¼	+¼
27	15⅛	Whirlpool .00	47	75	25⅞	25¼	25⅛	+⅛
23⅝	8⅞	WhitCon .80	7	338	23⅛	22½	22⅞	+⅛
10⅝	7⅞	WhiteM .10p	5	967	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+⅛
4¼	1⅝	Whittaker	10	108	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	—⅛
14⅝	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	8	133	14⅝	14	14¼	
4⅛	2⅝	WiebdtSt .20	10	8	4	4	4	+⅛
37⅝	25¾	WlmsCo .60	7	350	34½	33⅝	34½	+⅜
54	25⅛	WlmsCo wt		10	48⅞	46¾	48⅝	+1⅛
34⅞	27½	WinnDx 1.32	12	38	37¼	27	27	
37	37	WinnDix B		1	47	47	47	
4⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		47	5⅝	5⅛	[illegible]	
[illegible]	22⅞	WiscEl 1.92	11	20	28¼	27⅞	28	—
102	29½	WisE pf8.90		z140	97½	96	96	—
93	[illegible]	WisE pf7.75		z10	82½	80½	80½	
19⅛	[illegible]	Wisc Gas wi		39	18½	18¼	18½	
15½	[illegible]	WiscPS 1.32	9	45	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
[illegible]	17⅞	Witco 1.20	6	68	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+
[illegible]	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	12	23	3	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅞	6⅛	Wometco .56	13	72	15⅞	15½	15¾	
18	7	WoodsCo .48	9	42	18⅛	17⅞	18	+
17⅛	9⅞	Wolwth 1.20	9	163	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		4	28	28	28	+
6⅞	2¾	World Airw	8	38	5	4⅞	4⅞	
64½	41⅝	Wrigly 2.45a	12	9	58½	58½	58½	—
5½	3⅝	Wurlitzer		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4	1⅛	Wyly Corp		88	3⅛	3	3	
		X						
87⅞	50½	XeroxCo. 1	16	789	70⅝	68⅝	69⅝	+
12⅛	7¼	Xtra 2.07t	5	42	10⅝	10⅜	10½	—
		Y						
10⅛	4⅝	Yates Ind	7	58	10⅝	10	10¼	+
		Z						
19⅛	9⅝	ZaleCorp .76	6	4	17½	17½	17½	
15	9	Zale pfA .80		2	14	14	14	—
37⅛	22⅝	Zapata .60	5	249	37¼	36¼	36⅞	+
6	2¼	Zayre Corp		28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
27¼	18	ZenithRad 1	119	275	28⅝	27	28⅛	+
13⅝	4½	Zurn Ind .32	15	114	12⅝	12½	12¼	—

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the f going table are annual disbursements based on the quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or e dividends or payments not designated as regular identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus st dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or pa preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after st dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this ye an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—N issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, defe or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Decla or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock divide t—Paid in stock in preceding 13 months, estimated c value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sa in full. xd-is—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—With warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distribut wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorgani under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include chan in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to per cent or more has been paid the year's high range and dividend are shown for the new stock or

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 7½-82	101½	102½
Asahi 10¼-80	102½	103½
ASEA 8½-86	92½	93½
Ashland 8-87	91	92
Aust.I.O. 10¼-81	103	104
Aust-Swiss 8-87	89½	90¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	100⅛	101½
BFCE 9-82	100	101
Bergen 8-87	95	96
B.H.P. 9½-81	102	103
Borregaard 8¾-86	96	97
Broken Hill 10-90	100¾	101¾
Broken Hill 9½-81	101½	102½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99	100
Carrier 8-87	90	91
CNE 9¼-85	99¾	100¾
CN Rhone 10-80/87	102½	103½
Cons Food 7½-91	86½	87½
Conoco 8-86	96	97
Cont Tel 8¼-86	91½	92½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	85½	86½
Copen Tel 8½-86	95¼	96¼
Corning 8½-86	101½	102½
Cut Nam 8-87	92	93
Dana 8-87	90½	91½
Denmark 9-82	101¾	102¾
Denmark 7½-90	83½	84½
Dow Cor 8½-84	100¾	101¾
Dupont 7½-78	101¾	102¾
EIB 9½-85	100½	101½
Ericsson 9¼-85	101½	102½
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 Nov	97¼	98¼
First Chic 7-80	95½	96½
Gen Cable 8¾-87	88½	89½
Gen Mills 8-86	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	86¾	87¾
GTE 8¼-86	96½	97½
Haas 8-78	100¼	101¼
Haas 8¾-86	99½	100½
I.O.B.J. 9¼-82	100½	101½
Intl Util 8¼-82	95¾	96¾
Kimberley 8½-86	100	101
Marubeni 9¼-82	101	102
Michelin 7½-88	83	84
Miles 9¼-80	101½	102½
Monsanto 8¼-85	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	93	94
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89	90
Norsk Nyd. 9¾-85	102¾	103¾
NorthAMR 7¾-79	96¾	97¾
Ontario 8¼-86	98½	99½
Oslo 8¼-86	98¾	99¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Owens Corn 9-86	101	102
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102	103
Pac.Light 8-88	90	91
Papua 9½-83	100½	101½
Pemex 10¼-82	97¾	98¾
Pennwalt 8-87	91	92
PhilMorris 8½-86	102	103
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98½	99½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	87¾	88¾
Queensld 8½-86	92¾	93¾
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Richardson 8¾-85	101½	102½
S.A.S. 8-85	88½	89½
Scanraff 8⅝-88	95¾	96¾
Scott 8¾-86	101	102
Shell 8-86	96¼	97¼
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 11-77	101¾	102¾
Skandin. 10¼-81	103¼	104¼
SNCF 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-8?	99	100
Sumitomo 9¼-80	100	101
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100¼	101¼
Sybron 8-87	90¾	91¾
Tenneco 7½-79	97¾	98¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	86¾	87¾
Textron 7¾-87	85¾	86¾
Tokyo Cor. 10¼-81	102½	103½
TokyoCur 8⅝-88	93	94
Transocean 8-86	97¾	98¾
Transocean 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Union Oil 7-79	98	99
Union Oil 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Utah 8-87	92	93
Volvo 9½-85	99	100
Volvo 8-87	89½	90½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	90½	92½
Am Tob 5¾-88	110	112
Ashland 5-88	80½	82½
Beatrice 6¼-91	105½	107½
Beatrice 4½-92	96½	98½
Borden 6¾-91	181	183
Borden 5-92	89	91
BroadHale 4¼-87	75	77
Carnation 4-88	88	90
Chevron 5-88	103	105
Chrysler 4¾-88	51	53
Chrysler 5-88	53½	55½
Cont Tel 5½-88	78½	80½
Cumm In 6¼-88	82	84
Dart Ind 4¾-88	88½	90½
EastKodak 4½-88	114	116
Econ Lab 4¾-87	86	88
Firestone 5-88	81	83
Ford 6-86	84½	86½
Ford 5-88	74½	76½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	78½	80½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	86	88
Gen Food 4¾-82	87½	89½
Gillette 4¼-82	80	82
Gillette 4¾-87	79½	81½
Gould 5-87	82	84
Gulf West. 5-88	84	86
Halliburt 4½-87	138½	140½
Honeywell 6-86	79	81
ITT 4¾-87	66	68
I.S.E. 6¼-85	73	75
McDerm 4¾-87	156½	158½
Morgan JP 4¾-87	129½	131½
Nabisco 5¼-88	91	93
Owens Ill 4½-87	86	88
Penney JC 4½-87	86½	88½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	91	93
R.C.A 5-88	74	76
Revlon 4¾-83	111½	113½
Revlon 4¾-87	99	101
Sperry 4½-88	98	100
Squibb Intl 4¾-80	85	87
Texaco 4¾-88	77	79
UnCarb 4¾-82	107½	109½
WarnLam 4½-87	92½	94½
WarnLam 4¾-88	80	82
Xerox 5-88	76½	78½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday.	98.38	88.66	99.96
Previous...	98.31	88.63	99.49

Tokyo Exchange

June 27, 1975

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	276
Canon	210
Dai. Nip. Print.	484
Fuji Bank	363
Fuji Photo	365
Hitachi	165
Honda Motor	590
C. Itoh	396
Japan Air Lines	1,610
Kansai El. Pwr.	818
Kao Soap	368
Kirin Brewery	320
Komatsu	400
Kubota	330
Matsu Ind.	568
Matsu E. Wks.	653
Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	123
Mitsubi Corp.	459
Mitsui Co.	470
Mitsukoshi	460
Nippon Elec.	184
Sharp	285
Shiseido	1,390
Sony Corp.	3,750
Sumitomo Bank	361
Taisho Marine	300
Takeda	241
Teijin	158
Tokyo Marine	544
Toray	164
Toyota	667

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	92.20	97.40	97.28	71.00
Brussels	132.97	133.42	187.50	108.43
Frankfurt	130.02	129.11	142.59	110.58
London 30	295.60	303.80	365.30	146.00
London 500	134.58	136.36	158.14	64.49
Milan	88.94	08.99	108.86	85.98
Paris	119.90	128.80	138.70	93.70
Sydney	366.88	368.01	383.55	289.88
Tokyo (a)	328.72	320.48	332.07	268.34
Tokyo (a)	4498.11	4485.00	4564.53	3527.04
Zurich	263.60	265.70	291.20	206.30

(a) new. (b) old.

Currency Rates

June 27, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4320	5.43	103.51*	80.45*	38.69y	—	6.9328*	97.30*	44.55*
Brussels (c)	35.17	78.445	14.998	8.726	5.665*	14.442	—	14.0425	6.44
Frankfurt	2.3508	5.2257	—	58.39*	3.738x	96.67*	6.695*	93.04*	43.03*
London (a)	2.2285	—	5.2300	8.9825	1403.75	5.42675	78.325	5.6730	12.1385
Milan	628.20	1404.90	267.68	156.26	—	258.68	17.9090	251.465	115.13
Paris	4.02625	8.00	171.450*	—	6.40623x	165.600*	11.4700*	161.200*	73.858*
Zurich	2.4995	5.5658	108.34*	62.09*	8.3974*	102.79*	7.12*	—	45.8*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.46425; Escudo: 24.95; Israeli £: 8.00; Peseta: 55.365; Schilling: 16.565; Sw. krona: 3.9270; Yen: 295.935; Belgian financial franc: 36.42.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Value Line Looks At Stocks Under $5:

Which of these LOW-PRICED STOCKS may become HIGHER-PRICED STOCKS?

Investors aiming for big percentage gains often prefer low-priced stocks — assuming it's easier for, say, a $5 stock to go to $10 than for a $50 stock to go to $100. There is some evidence to support this assumption.

For instance, of the 1550 stocks presently covered by Value Line, 61 sold below $5 in 1970. The subsequent gains of these 61 stocks — from their 1970 lows to their 1971-73 highs — *averaged* more than 300%.

Today, many more stocks are under $5 than in 1970. That's not surprising, since the Value Line Composite Average of 1550 stocks which is the best index of the performance of the typical stock, is still well below its 1970 low. Indeed the Average, even after its sizable 1975 advances, is still nearly 30% below its original starting point 14 years ago.

187 STOCKS UNDER $5

The Value Line Investment Survey (May 30) shows 187 stocks priced below $5. That's about 12% of all 1550 stocks under regular review. Some fairly prominent names are in this group.

If these stocks were to recapture their previous highs, many would shoot up 500% to 1000% or more. But that is a huge IF. It could be a terrible mistake, we think, to jump into any of these stocks on the basis of price alone.

However, a minority of these low-priced stocks — less than 25% — are currently ranked favorably by Value Line for price performance and may be worth looking into. But first let us show you how the ranking system works.

PRICE PERFORMANCE RANKS

Every week, Value Line ranks 1550 stocks — each relative to all the rest — for *Probable Market Performance in the Next 12 Months*, as follows:

100 stocks are ranked 1 (Highest)
300 stocks are ranked 2 (Above Average)
750 stocks are ranked 3 (Average)
300 stocks are ranked 4 (Below Average)
100 stocks are ranked 5 (Lowest)

The ranking system is designed to measure probabilities. We expect higher-ranked stocks to go *up* more in a rising market — or *down less* if the market sinks — than lower-ranked stocks.

Of course no system can guarantee profits or eliminate possible losses. Not every stock will always perform exactly in accordance with its rank. But such a large majority have over the past 10 years that we believe these ranks can help to sharply improve your overall results.

LOW-PRICED "COMERS"

Now let's get back to those low-priced stocks. Of 187 stocks under $5, The Value Line Investment Survey (May 30) ranks 44 of them favorably — 1 (Highest) or 2 (Above Average) — for next-12-months Price Performance.

These 44 favorably ranked stocks (35 NYSE, 6 ASE and 3 NASD) in Value Line's judgment currently offer the greatest likelihood among stocks under $5 of becoming substantially higher-priced in the 12 months directly ahead.

As you might expect, most of these stocks have seen much better days. Their respective highs of the past average about $37 a share, while their current prices average less than $3.70 a share.

WHAT ABOUT SAFETY?

If you're looking for superior safety in your investments, forget about these low-priced stocks. They aren't for you. Here's why:

Value Line continually ranks each of 1550 stocks (from 1 down to 5) for relative Safety. This rank primarily reflects the degree to which a stock typically fluctuates around its own long-term price trend. The greater the price stability, the higher the Safety rank.

Of the 44 stocks cited above, all but one are ranked either 4 (Below Average) or 5 (Lowest) for Safety. That means they generally move further and faster — in *either* direction — than their "safer" counterparts.

UPDATED EVERY WEEK

Whatever you're looking for in stocks — performance, yield, safety, long-term appreciation — we believe Value Line gives you more effective guidance on more stocks, *continually updated*, than any other source.

Every week — for EACH of 1550 stocks — The Value Line Investment Survey in its Summary of Advices and Index presents the up-to-date . . .

a) Rank for Probable Price Performance in the Next 12 Months — ranging from 1 (Highest) down to 5 (Lowest).
b) Rank for Investment Safety (from 1 down to 5).
c) Estimated Yield in the Next 12 Months — with a "blackball" next to each stock about whose present dividend rate there is some doubt.
d) Estimated Appreciation Potentiality in the Next 3 to 5 Years — showing the future "target" price range and the percentage price change indicated.
e) Current price and P/E, plus estimated annual earnings and dividends in the current 12 months. Also the stock's Beta.
f) Very latest available quarterly earnings results and dividends, together with year-earlier comparisons.

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NEW YORK, June 27.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*64½	*78
Coffee 4 Santos. lb.	*75½N	*68
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	26½	31
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton..	200	132.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton...	218.92	87.92
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt..	67-68	53-54
Lead, spot., lb.	19	18½
Copper elec., lb.	60½-65	60-60¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.24¾	2.15½
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb...	38½-39	20½-21
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.59	2.805
Gold N.Y., oz.	164.6	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	735.3	569.8

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 27, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	12.40	13.60	13.00	13.60	12.50
Sep	12.40	12.65	11.80	12.55	11.60

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	38.90
Albert Heijn	99.50
Algembank	326
Amrobank	75.50
A'dam	137.20
Fokker	40.20
Heineken	148.10
H.V.A	52.60
Holl-Am-h	59
Hoogovens	51
K.L.M	53.80
Pakhoed	153
Philips new	24.60
Robeco	180.50
Rolinco	128.10
Royal Dutch	94.40
Unilever	105.80
Van Ommer	264
Ver Mach	185.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,200
Brux-Lamb	2,070
Cock Ougree	1,124
Electrobel	6,160
GB-Inno-BM	1,995
Hoboken	4,218
Pétrofina	4,950
Ph. Gevaert	1,216
Soc. Générale	2,780
Solvay	2,695
Un Minière	1,210

Frankfurt

AEG	68.70
BASF	125.20
Bayer	109.80
Commerzbk	202.50
Cont. Gummi	71
Daimler	287.00
Demag	198
DeutBank	296.50
DresdeBk	234
Hoechst	123
Ge's Aklier	70
Hoesch	49
Karstdt	444.50
Kaufhof	257
KHD	138.20
Lufthansa	60.50
Mannesmann	279.80
Metallgesell	226
Neckermann	101
Rheinstahl	54.50
RWE new	114.50
Schering	400
Siemens	258
Thyssen	75.30
Veba	93.00
Volkswagen	97

* xrts.

London

Anglo-Am Co	4.95
Anglo-Am	£23.00
Barclay Bk	2.66
Beecham Gr	2.63
BICC	1.11
Boots	1.99
Bowater	1.36
Brit-Am Tob	2.98
Brit. Oxyg	0.44
Brit. Pet	5.03
BLMC	0.09½
Burman	0.29
CadburySch	0.43
Charterco	1.18
Courtaulds	1.13
Daggafont	0.16
DeBeer D	3.23
Decca Pec	1.84
Distillers	1.30
Dunlop	0.48
E Muslina	1.69
GEC	1.16
FreeStGed	£31.00
GKN	2.18
Glaxo Gr	3.20
Gl Un St	1.59
Guinness	1.10
Hawker-Sdd	2.44
Hudson Bay	£17.75
Imp Chem	2.49
Imps	0.59
Mar&Spen	1.91
MetalBox	2.28
Nichols	0.42
Plessey	0.65
Rand Mines	3.31
Rank Org	1.33
Royal Dutch	£29.75
R.T.Z	1.83
Shell	3.06
Thorn (A)	1.54
Tube Invest	2.34
Union Carb	5.70
Vickers	1.23
War L3½	£24.50
West Deep	£22.25
West Drief	£52.00⅝
West Hold	£39.00
West Min	1.67
Woolworth	0.43½
ZCI	0.62

Milan

Bastogi	1,340
Erba	2,564
Ercole Marell	530
Fiat	1,041
Finsider	344
Generali	54,300
IFI	2,397
Italgas	460
Italsider	390
LaRinas	90.875
Montedis	568
Olivetti	1,080
Pirelli	739
Snia Visco	1,499
Terni	60

Paris

Air Liquide	342.50
Alimentaire	59.50
BSN	415
Carrefour	1,811
Cim Lafarge	173.50
Citroën	37.80
Cie Bancaire	473
CFP	141
CGE	306
CCF	141.10
Ferodo	280
Imetal	72.50
L'Oreal	835
Mach Bull	30.30
Michelin	961
Moët-Henn	480
Moulinex	294
Peribas	165
PUK	130
Penarroya	56
Perrier	188.18
Peugeot	224.80
Rh Poulenc	130
Sacilor	84.90
St Gobain	116.50
Suez	218
Télémécan	861
Thomson	181.50
Usinor	76

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,075
B Boveri	1,390
Ciba-Geigy	1,495
Cr Suisse	2,735
Fischer	465
HofRocheH	10,050
Nestlé	3,150
Sandoz	4,425
Sté B Suisse	411
Sulzer	2,225
U B Suisse	2,960
Buehrle	1,195

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U.S. Commodity Prices

Oct	12.20	12.55	11.70	13.50	11.60
Mar	11.95	12.32	11.60	12.30	11.50
May	11.75	12.20	11.88	72.25	N11.60
Jul	11.65	12.00	11.60	B12.15	N11.48
Sep	11.70	12.05	71.59	B12.13	11.45
Oct	11.65	12.00	11.60	612.15	11.55

Sales: 6,195.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Oct	137.00	137.80	137.30	137.00	137.00
Dec	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00
Mar	142.00	142.00	142.00	140.00	140.00

Sales: 3.

COCOA (3,000 lbs)

Jul	46.80	47.30	46.50	47.30	46.85
Sep	42.00	42.55	41.80	42.45	42.10
Dec	40.75	41.00	40.65	41.45	41.05
Mar	41.35	41.95	41.34	41.83	41.45
May	42.05	42.13	42.05	42.13	41.75
Jul	42.35	42.65	42.35	42.63	42.05

Sales: 771.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Jul	53.70	54.98	53.30	54.70	53.80
Aug	55.00	55.10	55.00	55.10	54.10
Sep	54.80	55.70	54.80	55.50	54.60
Dec	56.60	57.20	56.30	57.00	56.20
Jan	57.10	57.80	57.00	57.50	56.80
Mar	58.10	58.60	57.00	58.50	57.80
May	59.00	59.40	58.60	59.40	58.70
Jul	59.80	60.40	59.80	60.30	59.60

Sales: 2,503.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.90	5.97	5.84	5.89	5.83
Mar	6.92	6.95	6.79	6.87	6.85
Apr	7.60	7.66	7.55	7.60	7.55
May	9.35	9.41	9.17	9.28	9.25

Sales: 2,661.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jul	455.00	459.90	455.00	456.00	453.50
Sep	463.00	466.90	461.50	463.60	460.50
Dec	474.00	477.80	474.00	474.00	471.18
Jan	477.50	480.70	477.00	477.30	474.50
Mar	485.00	488.00	484.10	484.10	481.00
May	491.80	494.50	490.80	490.80	488.30
Jul	499.00	501.30	497.60	497.40	495.20
Sep	505.50	506.50	503.90	503.90	501.90

Sales: 6,967.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Jul	53.30	53.35	53.05	53.10	B53.25
Sep	55.30	55.30	55.10	B55.10	55.30
Nov	57.25	57.25	57.00	B56.95	57.25
Jan	59.00	59.00	58.60	58.65	58.80
Jul	62.35	62.35	62.35	B52.25	62.60

Sales: 125.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Jul	46.79	46.85	46.53	46.65	B46.70
Oct	48.45	48.72	48.30	48.60	48.45
Dec	48.95	49.15	48.70	48.98	48.90
Mar	49.81	50.12	49.70	49.98	49.81
May	50.50	50.90	50.50	B50.70	B50.60
Jul	51.25	51.30	51.25	B51.33	B51.24
Oct	52.07	52.20	52.07	B52.18	B51.95
Dec	52.30	52.41	52.30	B52.30	B52.00

Sales: 1,608.

GOLD (110-troy ounce contracts)

Jul	164.00	167.00	164.00	166.70S	164.70
Aug	165.70	175.00	165.70	167.90S	166.00
Sep	169.50	169.00	169.00	169.20S	—
Oct	168.40	171.00	168.40	170.60S	168.50
Dec	170.80	173.80	173.20S	171.00	—
Feb	173.50	176.60	173.50	175.80S	173.50
Apr	177.00	179.50	177.00	178.40S	176.00
Jun	179.60	180.80	179.10	130.90S	178.50
Aug	183.20	183.20	183.20	183.40S	180.98
Oct	184.60	184.60	184.60	185.90S	183.40

Sales: 2,208.

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

Feb	480.00	484.00	480.00	481.50	480.50
Apr	489.00	491.30	487.50	487.50	486.00
Jun	496.00	497.00	494.00	495.00	493.50
Aug	502.00	503.50	501.00	502.50	500.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Aug	48.50	48.80		47.50	47.00 48.20
Oct	43.32	43.50	42.07	42.30	42.95
Dec	41.90	42.00	40.30	40.60	41.60
Feb	41.20	41.45	39.65	39.80	41.05
Apr	41.10	41.20	39.67	39.67	b40.80
Jun	—	—	—	a39.75	n41.20

Sales: Ave 6140; Oct 3162; Dec 1308; Feb 500; April 80; June 8.

Sales: July 2976; Aug 3198; Feb 1806; March 336; May 261; July 36.

Open interest: July 4118; Aug 5264; Feb 5419; March 1135; May 1475; July 609.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)

Sep	167.00	170.70	167.00	170.30	167.20
Dec	171.20	174.50	171.10	173.90	171.00
Mar	174.90	178.40	174.90	177.70	174.80
Jun	179.00	182.20	179.50	181.60	178.70
Jul	—	—	—	167.00	164.90
Sep	183.50	184.00	183.50	184.00	182.00

Sales: Sep 1,664; Dec 502; March 195; June 91; July 0; Sep 2.

Open interest: June 13; Aug 18,472 Oct 10,396 Dec 5486; Feb 3601; April 263; June 1.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jul	55.70	55.85	54.05	54.18
Aug	53.65	53.80	52.02	52.18
Oct	48.45	48.75	47.02	47.10
Dec	47.90	48.10	46.32	46.35
Feb	47.25	47.45	45.57	45.70
Apr	43.00	42.45	42.30	42.35
Jun	43.25	43.75	42.70	42.95
Jul	—	—	—	a43.25

Sales: July 1326; Aug 1936; Oct Dec 1240; Feb 532; April 114; Jun July 0.

Open interest: June 8; July 3078; 4491; Oct 2906; Dec 5657; Feb 3345; 806; June 76250 July 8.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jul	44.60	44.75	44.10	44.70
Aug	49.05	49.85	48.60	48.60
Sep	57.25	57.30	56.00	56.40
Oct	55.50	55.50	54.00	54.95
Nov	59.00	59.00	57.90	b58.10
Dec	61.00	61.10	60.18	60.18
Jan	57.30	57.30	57.05	a57.05

Sales: July 26; Aug 13; Sep 518 13; Nov 27; Dec 19; Jan 1.

Open interest: June 1; July 195; 240; Sep 1963; Oct 122; Nov 327; Dec Jan 13.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Jul	81.95	82.45	80.35	80.35
Aug	80.20	80.65	78.75	a78.75
Feb	77.28	77.50	75.62	a75.62
Mar	75.47	75.60	73.95	73.95
May	73.90	74.15	73.02	73.12
Jul	72.65	72.65	71.70	71.85

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.06	3.10	3.01	3.01½	3.07
Sep	3.15	3.16½	3.07½	3.08	3.13
Dec	3.25	3.28	3.17½	3.19	3.24
Mar	3.33½	3.36¼	3.26½	3.26½	3.33
May	3.37½	3.39	3.30	3.30	3.36
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.83	2.84¼	2.74¾	2.76½	2.82½
Sep	2.59½	3.y0	2.50	2.50¼	2.59¼
Dec	2.43	2.43¼	2.37	2.37½	2.43
Mar	2.49	2.00	2.44½	2.45	2.49¼
May	2.54¼	3.54½	2.48½	2.48½	2.53¼
Jul	2.56	2.56½	2.51½	2.51½	2.56¼
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jul	5.23	5.26	5.10	5.11	5.22½
Aug	5.17½	5.19	5.06	5.06	5.14
Sep	5.07½	5.09¼	4.98	4.98	5.07
Nov	5.18	5.10½	4.99	5.00	5.00
Jan	5.18	5.20	5.06	5.06	5.mr½
Mar	5.20	5.28	5.15	5.15	5.23½
May	5.32	5.32	5.20	5.21	5.30
Jul	5.35	5.36	5.25	5.26	5.35
Aug	—	—	—	5.28	5.36
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	23.90	24.20	22.75	22.80	23.65
Aug	23.20	23.20	21.47	21.75	22.60
Sep	22.10	22.20	20.80	20.90	31.60
Oct	21.25	21.35	20.20	20.20	21.00
Dec	20.00	20.00	19.35	19.45	20.30
Jan	20.40	20.50	19.05	19.15	20.05
Mar	20.60	20.60	19.10	19.18	20.15
May	20.15	20.20	19.18	19.10	20.00
Jul	20.18	20.10	19.00	19.00	19.90
Aug	20.00	20.00	19.00	19.00	19.60
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jul	121.90	121.90	120.10	120.20	120.80
Aug	123.00	123.00	122.00	122.00	122.30
Sep	124.00	124.50	133.50	124.00	123.00
Oct	126.50	126.50	125.00	125.00	125.00
Dec	128.50	128.50	127.50	128.00	127.50
Jan	130.00	130.50	129.50	130.00	129.00
Mar	133.00	133.00	132.50	132.50	132.50
May	136.00	136.00	133.00	133.00	133.50
Jul	135.00	138.00	136.00	133.00	138.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jul	458.10	459.00	458.00	458.00	455.50
Aug	458.00	464.00	458.00	460.50	458.00
Oct	466.00	470.50	465.50	467.20	466.00
Dec	473.50	477.50	473.50	474.00	473.50

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
Aug	138	126	132 -134	126 -127
Oct	131.75	121.50	128.95-129	121 -121.50
Dec	130.95	121	127.75-128	120.50-120.75
Mar	131	123	127.75-128	121.25-121.50
May	131	124	127.80-128.25	121.35-121.60
Aug	131.25	124	128.50-129	123.25-123.50
Oct	130.60	124	128 -129	122.80-132
Lots: 2,455.				
COCOA				
Jul	454	448	452½-452½	448 -449
Sep	453	446	452½-453	447 -448
Dec	462	456½	461 -461½	456 -457
Mar	470	463	468 -468¼	465 -466
May		470	470½-474	467 -469
Jul	475	473	474 -475	470 -471
Sep	No trade		474 -480	473 -475½
Lots: 3,097.				
COFFEE				
Jul	476	464	474 -474½	463 -464
Sep	474	465	469 -470	461 -462
Nov	469	457	463½-464	459 -459½
Jan	464	457	461½-462	457 -459
Mar	464	460	463 -464	458 -459
May		467	467 -468	460 -463
Jul		470	470 -471	460 -467
Lots: 806.				

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
COCOA			
Jul	—	—	450 -550
Sep	452	450	451½-452½
Dec	435	432	434½-435½
Mar	438	435	437 -438
May	—	—	439 -445
Jul	—	—	439 -445
Lots: 105.			

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	542.5 - 543.5	534 - 534.5
3 months	561 - 561.5	552.5 - 553
Cathodes: spot	531 - 532	521 - 522
3 months	549 - 550	540 - 541
Tin: spot	2,090 - 3,072	3,085 - 3,090
3 months	3,086 - 3,087	3,075 - 3,078
Lead: spot	161 - 162	159.5 - 160.5
3 months	166 - 165.5	165 - 165.5
Zinc: spot	327 - 328	327 - 328
3 months	318 - 318.5	318 - 319
Silver: spot	205.4 - 206	202.2 - 202.4
3 months	210.6 - 218.8	207.6 - 207.7

Market Summary

June 26, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Texaco Inc	491,300	26¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp	336,600	4⅝	
Varian Asso	289,200	15½	— ⅝
FedNat Mtg	229,900	16⅝	+ ¼
Am Airlin	192,500	8⅝	+ ⅜
Okla GE	157,800	24⅞	
Chrysler	137,200	11⅞	+ ½
Telex Corp	6122,300	2⅞	+ ⅛
Kauf Broad	121,900	8⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Elec	118,000	52⅛	+ ⅜
Dun Bradst	111,400	28½	— ⅜
Searle GD	110,600	20⅝	— ⅛
Southern Co	187,700	13¼	
Am Tel&Tel	107,500	50¾	— ¼
Sterl Drug	106,100	30	— ½

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	18.82	24.56
Advances	770	846
Declines	612	584
Unchanged	444	417
Total issues	1826	1847
New 1975 highs	145	207
New 1975 lows	0	1

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Fed Resrcs	156,400	4⅝	+ ½
AtlasCp wt	142,500	3⅝	+ ⅛
BasinPet Cp	102,800	9⅛	+ ¼
Wynn Intl	94,500	10⅞	+ 1⅞
Kaiser Ind	74,600	10⅞	+ ⅜
Crutchr Res	54,100	4⅞	+ ⅜
Solitron	45,600	4⅛	— ⅛
PanOcean O	41,300	12	+ ¼
Reserch Cll	38,500	20⅛	— ⅛
VanDorn Co	37,000	5⅛	+ ⅜

Approx. total stock sales 3,170,000
Stock sales year ago 1,756,970

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
93.09	92.69	93.00	+0.38

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	872.02	880.48	867.18	873.12	— 1.02
20 Trn	169.74	172.69	169.12	171.34	+ 1.44
15 Util	86.05	86.98	85.28	86.02	— 0.32
65 Stk	265.47	268.56	263.98	266.24	+ 0.18

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	107.33	105.60	105.39	+.03
15 Railroads	39.66	39.08	39.41	+.21
60 Utilities	45.44	44.64	44.93	—.21
500 Stocks	95.66	94.10	94.81	U.C.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	50.77	50.56	50.62	U.C.
Industrials	56.33	56.12	56.16	+.05
Transportation	33.16	32.81	33.11	+.31
Utilities	33.00	33.72	33.72	—.15
Finance	54.04	53.00	53.90	—.17

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	Sht s
June 26	226,640	421,584	2,792
June 25	223,318	436,861	3,600
June 24	255,220	494,626	1,870
June 23	241,124	426,328	2,864
June 20	232,742	446,853	4,658
June 19	189,450	369,541	6,387

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	
7 D.	6⅛-6⅜	4⅞-5⅛	1⅞-2⅛	9
1 M.	6¼-6⅝	4⅜-5⅛	3⅛-3⅞	9
3 M.	6⅞-6⅞	4⅛-5⅜	3⅞-4⅞	10
6 M.	7⅛-7⅜	5⅛-5⅝	4⅛-5⅛	11
1 Y.	7⅝-8	5⅛-6⅛	5⅜-6⅛	12

Friday's New Highs and Lo

NEW HIGHS-145

Alleantinc
Ala Gas
Albertsons
Allen Grp
AMBAC Ind
Am Baker
AmStrs wl
AmesDep St
Aro Corp
ASA Ltd
Ashland Oil
Atlas Corp
Avco Corp
Babcock Wil
Bendix Cp
Benef 4.50pf
Big Three
Blue Bell
Briggs Strat
Bunk Rm pf
Callah Mng
Centrn Data
Champ Spk
CityInv pf A
CluetPea pf
ConEd 5pf
CoPw 7.76pf
ContIll Cp
Cook Unit
Cowles Com
Cox Bdcst
CPC Intl
Dayln Hud
DayPL pfF
Digital Eq
Eagle Pich
Edison Bros
Elgin Natl
Eltra Corp
Emery Ind
Emhart Cp
Engelh Min
EngelMin pf
Entex Inc
Esmark
Federal Co
Fisher Sci
Ford Mot
FtNow Pap
Gemini Cap
Gen Am Inv
Gen Elec
Gen Tire
Ginos Inc
Gould Inc
Gould pf
Gray Drug
Hardees
Harris Cp
Hart Sc Mx
Hazeltine
Hecks Inc
Homestke
Hoov Ball
Houd 2.25pf
ICN Pharm
Industrl Nat
Interco Inc
Interpace
Iowa Beef
JohnsCon pf
Kellwood Co
Koehring
Koehrg pf H
Magnavox
Malone Hyd
Manpower
Marathn Oil
Masco Cp
Matsush El
MayerOsc
McKee Co
McNeil Cp
MEI Corp
Mettd pf 1
Miles Lab
Milt Bradly
Monsanto
MtFuel Sup
Murphy GC
Nabisco
Nat Detroit
Nt MedCare
NIM 10.60pf
Okla GE
Pac Patrol
Paine Webb
Pasco
Pork E
Pet Inc
Phillips
Pizza
Potlatc
Prem I
Pub Svr
QuakSt
Ralston
Reeves
Rexnrd
Reynok
Reynln
Riegel
Rohm
Rosark
RoyCr
Russ T
Salant
SantaF
Shellr
SOS C
Swest
Staley
StdOil
Stauff
Stauff
Slew V
StuWor
TaH B
TexET
Textro
Tri C
TRW
Union
UnOil
UnOil
Unit I
Unit I
USM
Warn
Wn B
White
Wis F
Woods
Zenith
Zura

NEW LOWS-0

Carli, 3 Others Get Warning of Legal Charges

MILAN, June 27 (Reute The governor of the Ba Italy, Guido Carli, and senior executives of the controlled Banco di Roma, officially been told they face legal charges in conn with last year's collapse of Privata Italiana of fin Michele Sindona.

Officials of the Milan tratura looking into the failure said yesterday writs ing recipients that they under investigation had go to Banco di Roma vice-pre Ferdinando Ventriglia and tors Mario Barone and Gi Circdi, as well as to Mr. Ca

The action stems from brought by a group of shareholders in Banca who allege their interests damaged as a result of fin dealings between Banco di and the Sindona-controlled

Banca Privata was put forced liquidation last yea

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

W - X - Y - Z

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 27, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
451 Un Carbid	$20	19¾	20	
13150 Un Gas	53	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
622 Union Oil	$8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
703 U Keno	$11⅝	11½	11⅝+	¼
2359 U Siscoe	$5¾	6½	6½—	⅛
2300 Upp Can	130	130	130	+ 5
16570 Voyager P	$9½	9⅛	9⅜+	¼
350 Weldwod	$11⅛	11	11	
15750 Walburne	$11⅜	11	11¼+	¼
1100 West Mind	240	240	240	+ 4
125 Westnhse	$17½	17½	17½	
1653 Weston	$19¼	19¼	19⅜+	⅛
500 Willroy	140	140	140	+ 5
403 Woodwd A	$19¾	19¾	19¾+	⅛
7350 Yk Bear	205	198	205	
503 Yukon C	90	90	90	

Total sales 2,714,454 shares.

Montreal Stocks

550 Algoma	$	5	5	5	
162 Asbestos	$	17¼	17¼	17¼+	⅛
3578 Bank Mont	$	16¼	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
800 Basic Res	$	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
332 Can Cement	$	10¾	10¾	10¾+	
1225 Cdn Indust	$	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
500 Cdn Int Pow	$	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
190 Con Bath	$	27	27	27	+ ¼
200 Crn Zell A	$	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	¼
3700 Fncl Col		155	150	150	—5
405 Imasco	$	29½	29½	29½—	¼
2000 Ivaco	$	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
6600 Molson A	$	19⅞	19¾	19⅞+	⅛
100 Molson B	$	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
584 Price Co	$	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
5227 Royal Bnk	$	33½	33¼	33⅜	
260 Roy Trust A	$	22¼	22¼	22¼—	⅜
2300 Zellers	$	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛

Total sles 426,765 shares.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices June 27, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list of selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over-the-counter bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

Bearer Depositary Receipts
representing preferred stock of

BAXTER/TRAVENOL
INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORPORATION

1st series convertible preferred stock

A distribution of $0.165 per depositary share, less any applicable taxes depending on the presentator's country of residence, will be payable on and after July 22, 1975, upon presentation of coupon No. 7 at the office of any of the following depositaries:

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York:
New York: 23, Wall Street (ADR Section).
Brussels: 35 Avenue des Arts.
London: 33 Lombard Street.
Paris: 14 Place Vendôme.
Frankfurt: Bockenheimer Landstrasse, 8.
Banca Morgan Vonwiller S.p.A.:
Milan: Via Armorari, 14.
Rome: Via Boncompagni, 27.
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.: Herengracht 548, Amsterdam.
Kredietbank S.A.L.: 37 Rue Notre Dame, Luxembourg.

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54, rue d'Antibes — 06400 Cannes
GERMANY: Friedrichstrasse 28 — 4 Düsseldorf
Zeil 123 — 6 Frankfurt/M
Marienplatz 18 — 8 München
ITALY : Corso di Porta Romana 2 — 20122 Milan
Via IV Novembre 114 — 00187 Rome
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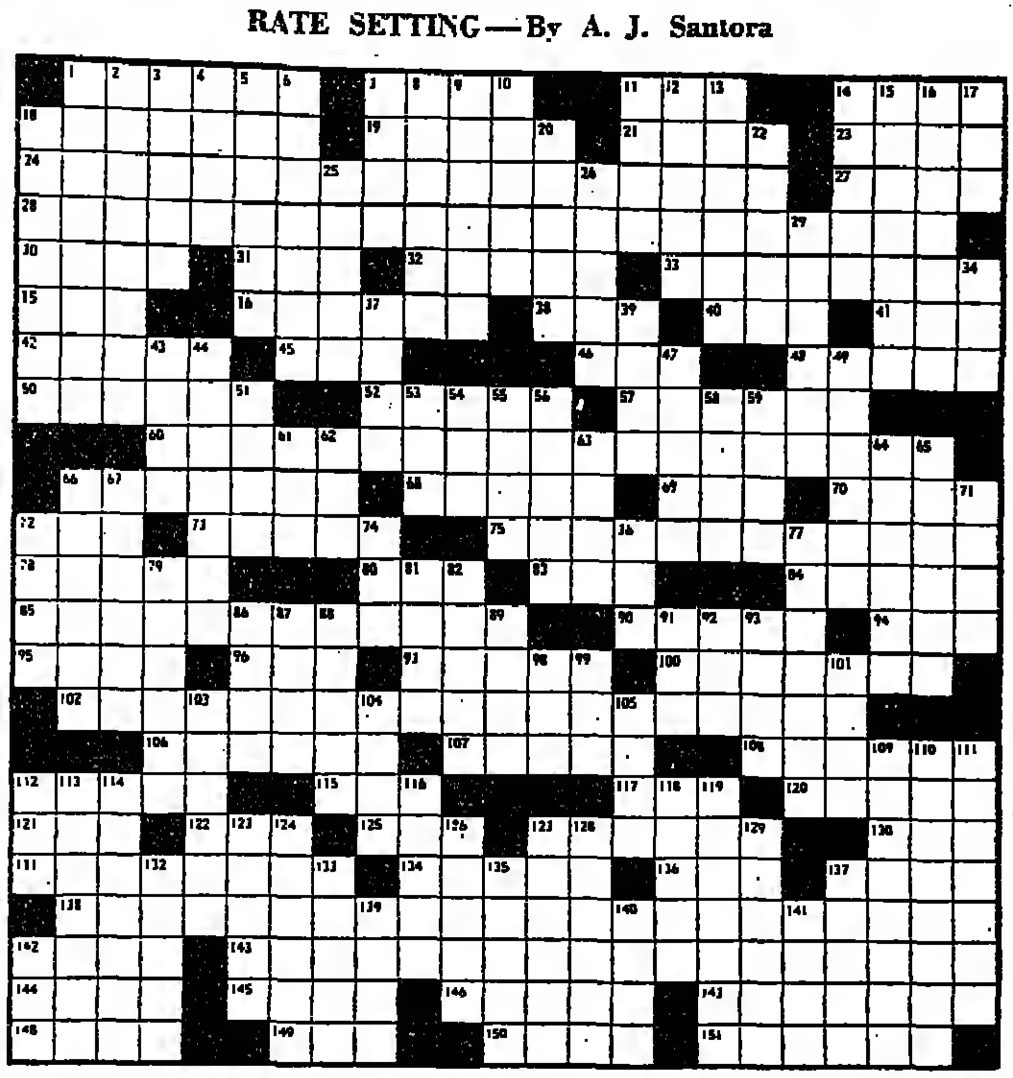
HAVAS CONSEIL

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

RATE SETTING—By A. J. Santora



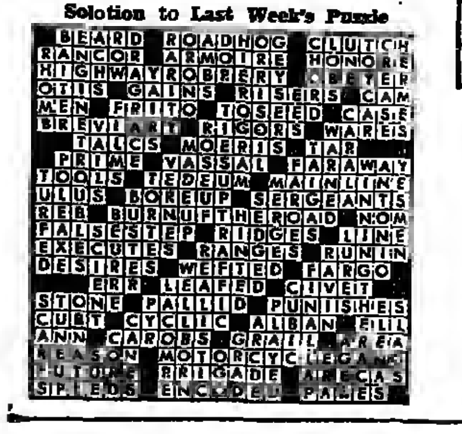
ACROSS

1 Resembling the seals
7 Actor Cronyn
11 Mme. —— of Vietnam
14 Secured
18 Mesabi yield
19 *The end of* ——
21 Last Supper painting
23 Pot for stew
24 Hit show of 1955
27 School or collar
28 Kiddy's TV fare
30 Irritate
31 Florida Indians
32 Kind of egg
33 Spoon River state
35 TV network
36 Short-tempered
38 Sun. talk
40 Insecticide
41 Compass point
42 Calls a number
45 "—— was saying"
46 Come —— decision
48 Shaping tool
50 In —— —— (quickly)
52 As —— —— a beet
57 Vibration
60 A.B.A. five
65 One-seeded fruits
68 Aussie call
69 Be troubled
70 "—— —— it to me!"
72 Overseas airline
73 Cage birds
75 Cowboy's PX
78 Words from Caesar
80 Snake
83 Lao——
84 Prohibit, in law
85 Catfish Hunter, for one
90 Glossary entry
94 N. Y. time
95 Select
96 Kind of phone
97 Requires
100 Price fixers
102 Nero Wolfe, for one
106 Skilled
107 Founded: Abbr.
108 Public notices
112 Railing one
115 Director Penn
117 Waters: Abbr.
120 Kind of headline
121 Greek letter
122 Knicks' league
125 Invite
127 Foundry worker
130 Fabulous bird
131 Ferret's cousin
134 Sample
136 Kind of metrics
137 Calif. wine district
138 John Fowles's lady
142 Soon
143 Spanking, e.g.
144 Suffix for form or ut
145 Cupid
146 —— case
147 Hypodermics
148 Piles up bills
149 Kind of ball
150 French composer
151 "Gunsmoke" star

DOWN

1 Ban
2 Luxurious train unit of old
3 Refrigerated
4 Unconscious state
5 Pancakes, in Southwest
6 —— half (went away mad)
7 Mata, the spy
8 Loosen a fastener
9 In a timid way
10 Go wrong in the process
11 Coll. athletic group
12 Matisse
13 Vast
14 Mountain wind
15 City in Pa.
16 Retarding
17 Light color
18 Old musical prelude
20 Moorehead
22 —— as the hills
25 Desert rest
26 Audubon symbol
29 Squelches
34 Recognize
37 Reel, in Scotland
39 Campus military org.
43 S.S.R. country
44 Shifty one
47 Cheering, as a crowd
49 Usurps, as power
51 Counting-out word
53 Common abbr.
54 Batman and Robin, e.g.
55 Slip —— (err)
56 Trapshooting
58 Kazan
59 Gun girl
61 Venturi at golf
62 That, in Spain
63 Hankerings
64 Certain thief
65 Boston fish dishes
66 Dogpatch creator
67 Musical key
71 Retained
72 Hunter and Novak
74 Group
76 Nine-eyes
77 Neptune et al.
79 Inducement
81 Indian hemp
82 Annoy
86 King or Norman
87 Consumes
88 Staggering
89 U.S. Indians
91 Nest or goose
92 Extinct bird
93 Silent
98 Summer time
99 R.R. depot
101 Writer Ambler
103 Jackie or Mt.
104 Thought
105 Steel beam
109 Chewy candies
110 Alkaloid compounds
111 Relatives of tangents
112 Speed initials
113 Words of immediacy
114 Table wine
116 Bone: Prefix
118 Actor Anthony
119 Lyrical verse
123 Italian bowling
124 On land
126 Resin tree
127 Dallas
128 Friend, of note
129 Log worker
132 Nice guys
133 Crazylegs Hirsch
135 Conk out
137 —— plume
139 —— dixit
140 Reo or Saxon
141 Querying word
142 I love: Lat.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



BEARD ROADHOG CLUTCH
RANCOR ARMOIRE HONORE
HIGHWAYROBBERY OBEYER
OTIS GAINS RISERS CAM
MEN FRITO TOSEED CASE
BREVIARY RIGORS WARES
TALCS MOERIS TAR
PRIME VASSAL FARAWAY
TOOLS TEDEUM MAINLINE
ULUS BOREUP SERGEANTS
REB BURNUPTHEROAD NOM
FALSESTEP RIDGES LINE
EXECUTES RANGES RUNIN
DESIRES WEFTED FARGO
ERR LEAFED CIVET
STONE PALLID PUNISHES
CUBIT CYCLIC ALBAN ELL
ANN CAROBS GRAIL AREA
REASON MOTORCYCLEGANG
FUTURE BRIGADE ARECAS
SPEEDS ENCODED PANES

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Cloudy
ANKARA	23	73	Sunny
ATHENS	32	90	Sunny
BEIRUT	27	81	Cloudy
BELGRADE	27	81	Cloudy
BERLIN	18	64	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	59	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	27	81	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Clear
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	30	86	Clear
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy
GENEVA	27	81	Cloudy
HELSINKI	16	61	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	27	81	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Clear
LISBON	23	73	Cloudy
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	19	67	Sunny
MADRID	28	82	Cloudy
MILAN	30	86	Clear
MONTREAL	25	77	Sunny
MOSCOW	24	75	Clear
MUNICH	25	77	Cloudy
NEW YORK	21	70	Sunny
NICE	24	75	Cloudy
OSLO	18	64	Clear
PARIS	19	67	Cloudy
PRAGUE	23	73	Cloudy
ROME	27	81	Clear
SOFIA	23	73	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	14	57	Cloudy
TEHRAN	32	90	Clear
TEL AVIV	30	86	Clear
TUNIS	30	86	Clear
VENICE	29	84	Clear
VIENNA	27	81	Cloudy
WARSAW	24	75	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	73	Cloudy
ZURICH	26	79	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
June 27, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.87
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$1.10
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Iss. pr.	SF71.27
(w) Austral. Select. Fd	$2.95
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF772.70
— (d) Conbar	SF724
— (d) Grobar	SF521
— (d) Stockbar	SF818
(w) Browninvest	$13.93
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd	$12.15
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	$4.96
(d) A.G.P. Japan Fd.	$6.99
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.03
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.23
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1.003
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$729.97
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.A Certs	$7.49
(w) Convert. Fd Int.B Certs	$11.45
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$5.24
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF554
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF98.00
— (d) Energievalor	SF65.75
— (d) Ussec	SF663
— (d) Europavalor	SF121.25
(l) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.42
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. America Fd.	$8.77
— (w) C.S. Income Fd	$6.31
(w) D.G.C.	$41.56
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.82
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.70
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen9,401
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.15
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.65
(w) Dr. Interc. Inv. Fd.	$11.81
(w) Europe Obligations	LF965
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
(d) Concentra	DM20.60
(d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM71.50
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$7.43
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$15.11
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$21.64
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$9.35
(d) Fiducent	FF015
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$120.21
(w) First Int'l Realty Ser	$14.69
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$29.65
(d) First Security Cap Fd	$36.03
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$55.53
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$20.41
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF1723
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF86.85
(d) Fonditalia	$10.86
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.36
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.32
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$8.92
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$10.40
— (w) Berry Pac Fd. Ltd.	$21.53
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.20
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l	$1.51
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. N.V.	$5,330.65
(l) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$25.63
(d) Icofund	$10.07
(d) Interlix	SF256.15
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.05
(w) Intermarket Fund	$96.91
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.82
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can 4.46
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.55
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A.	$8.02
(r) Invest Atlantiques	[illegible]
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.45
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$5.48
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.71
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$46.17
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.99
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East Trust	$30.31
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$38.27
— (r) Jardine Selection NT.	$17.33
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,635
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$10.42
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$17.76
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$26.50
L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
+ (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd	SF280.50
+ (w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF364.50
(w) Luxfund	$19.29
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.49
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$2.03
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.63
(w) N.A.M.F.	$66.14
(w) Nippon Fund	$34.80
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.49
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$1.56
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$2.24
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$22.15
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,859
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,722
(d) Rentinvest	LF858
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.11
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.26
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF55.35
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.33
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSP Fund	SF23.57
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.33
— (d) I.T.P. Fund N.V.	$7.81
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM66.50
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1433
— (r) Securswiss	SF1021
(d) Soros Fund	$175.10
(w) Star Fund	$5.34
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF446
— (d) Intervalor	SF62.35
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF253
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF196
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF77.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF85.48
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.14
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$22.82
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$31.79
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.85
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. Int'l	$1.21
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.56
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l	$2.15
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF35.50
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF70.25
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF74.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF114.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF85.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF66
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF70.50
— (d) Romeiac-Invest	SF552
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh	SF316
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF176.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.10
— (d) Europafonds	DM32.70
— (d) Unifonds	DM19.45
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.20
— (d) Unispecial I	DM58.85
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.63
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$13.13
(w) Western Growth Fd	$6.30
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,365.53
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,530.83
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$418.90
(w) Worldwide Securities	$35.17
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,500.71

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

BOOKS

THE TALLEST TOWER

Eiffel and the Belle Epoque

By Joseph Harriss. Houghton Mifflin. 257 pp. Illustrated. $10.

Reviewed by Paul Goldberger

IN "American Building and the Forces That Shaped It," Prof. James Marston Fitch of Columbia wrote that "The 19th century saw three great *developments* in structural theory: the enclosure of great areas in the Crystal Palace; the spanning of great voids in the Brooklyn Bridge; and the reaching of great heights in the Eiffel Tower. Nothing which came after them could remain entirely unaffected."

It was an appropriate grouping, for all three structures shared not only an enormous role in the making of architectural and engineering history but also a vast cultural role. The Brooklyn Bridge, the Eiffel Tower and, to a lesser extent, the Crystal Palace, are all icons; they are all symbols rich in historic, cultural and even psychological meaning.

The Brooklyn Bridge has been perhaps the most thoroughly analyzed of the three, most recently in 1972 in David McCullough's fine history, "The Great Bridge." Now Joseph Harriss, an American writer and editor living in Paris, has tried to do the same with the Eiffel Tower. Comparisons with Mr. McCullough's book are inevitable, and unfortunately Mr. Harriss's more modest volume is not quite the equal of Mr. McCullough's epic. It is a bit chatty in tone and has none of the earlier work's gripping tension. But it is an interesting story interestingly told, and as such it is welcome.

Gustave Eiffel was well-known in France long before he built his famous tower for the 1889 Paris Exposition. As a structural engineer and "thoroughly practical man" he earned a distinguished record as designer of many of Europe's most innovative bridges, including the railroad bridge at Garabit, France, which when completed in 1884 was the highest arched bridge in the world.

Eiffel, Mr. Harriss tells us, built generally in wrought iron. He was particularly skilled in dealing with the effects of wind, something that stood him in good stead when the tower was built. And among his other pre-tower projects was his role in another great monument; it was Eiffel who, at the request of the sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, designed the iron and steel skeleton that supports the Statue of Liberty.

In 1886, the committee for the Paris Exposition of 1889 invited designs for a 300-meter tower. More than 100 schemes were submitted, including a design proposed by Eiffel's large and prosperous engineering firm. The Eiffel scheme had been in the works since before the design competition was announced, and Mr. Harriss suggests that the criteria for selection were drawn up to favor it. In any event, the Eiffel design was chosen, and work on what would be the tallest structure in the world until the completion of the Chrysler Building quickly commenced.

Mr. Harriss discusses the building of the tower in ample, *if not enormous, detail,* and offers a particularly clear description of Eiffel's engineering principles, skillfully woven into the narrative. His attempts to set the building of the tower against the background of Belle Epoque Paris, while pleasant, are not as successful; the subtitle leads one to expect a somewhat fuller portrait than he offers.

But when it comes to the tower itself, the author is, if Eiffel's ghost will pardon the expression, on firmer ground. He writes of the "protestation des artistes," the outburst against the just-begun tower signed by such figures as the writers Guy de Maupassant and Alexandre Dumas the younger, and Charles Garnier, architect of the Paris Opéra, in which they argued "with all our strength, with all our indignation, in the name of betrayed French taste, in the name of threatened French art and history, against the erection in the heart of our capital of the useless and monstrous Eiffel Tower. For the Eiffel Tower, which, even commercial America would not have, is without a doubt the dishonor of Paris."

But the tower went ahead, and Mr. Harriss carries its history not only through its completion but also through the tower's role in World War II—the French had cut the elevator cables before their surrender and thus Hitler was never able to stand at the top—and on to the present day. He offers a rich selection of anecdotes, marred only by occasional phrases such as "the Grande Dame serenely continues to tick off her milestones" that sound right out of a public relations handout.

Ultimately, this is the sort of good-hearted book for which such phrases were undoubtedly made. One hardly questions Mr. Harriss's uncritical attitude toward his subject, for the Eiffel Tower, like the Brooklyn Bridge, is beyond criticism. But one does wish for a slightly fuller account—for a more complete discussion of the tower's role as a symbol, for example. Robert Delaunay's famous series of paintings of the tower is mentioned, but only briefly, and we are given only an excerpt of Roland Barthes's long investigation into the significance of the tower.

The tower is pure structure, a revolutionary building for its time and for a long time to come. Mr. Harriss fittingly ends with a tribute to it from Le Corbusier, and then with his own musing that the tower, for all its glory, may have become a bit old-fashioned and "vulnerable in its honesty." Perhaps it has, and, as with so many of the modern icons that are receding into closed eras, we are tempted to treat it gently.

Paul Goldberger wrote this review for The New York Times.

PEANUTS

PEANUTS
CLUB HOUSE
HEY, KID! GET LOST! NO ONE'S ALLOWED BACK HERE!
BUT I CAUGHT A BASEBALL DURING THE GAME, AND I WANTED JOE SHLABOTNIK TO AUTOGRAPH IT FOR ME...
FORGET IT, KID! THEY JUST FIRED HIM. I COULD MANAGE A TEAM BETTER THAN HIM, AND I'M ONLY THE BAT BOY!
HE GOT FIRED ALREADY?
WHO ELSE WOULD SIGNAL FOR A SQUEEZE PLAY WITH NOBODY ON BASE?

B.C.

EEK! _I JUST SAW A GHOST!
THERE THERE MY DEAR, HE WAS PROBABLY JUST TRYING TO FRIGHTEN YOU
DID ANYONE EVER TELL YOU YOU HAVE A LOUSY BROADSIDE MANNER
6-28

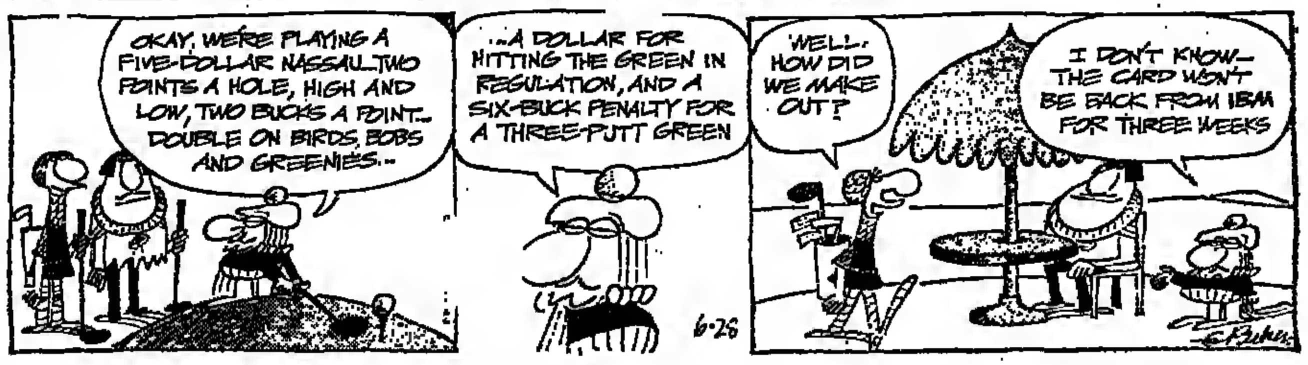
BLONDIE

DAGWOOD, I HAVE WONDERFUL NEWS FOR YOU!
AFTER I FINISHED FIGURING MY BUDGET THIS MONTH, I HAD A SURPLUS
GOOD... HOW MUCH WAS IT ?
I DON'T REMEMBER... I SPENT IT

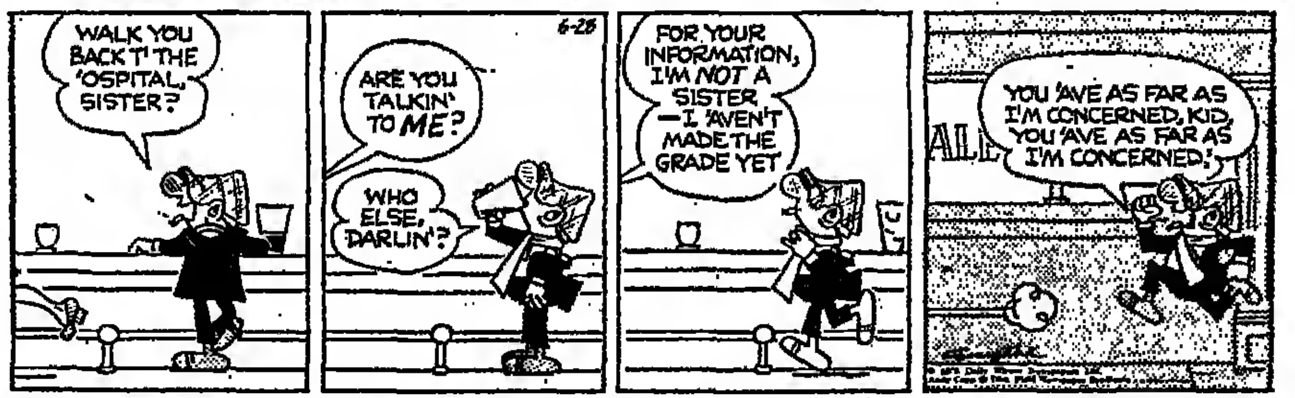
BEETLE BAILEY

YOU LOOK DEPRESSED, SIR
MY BUDGET WAS CUT $250,000! I'M MAD AS BLAZES!
6-28
MAYBE YOU SHOULD HAVE A LITTLE TALK WITH THE CHAPLAIN
I DID, BUT HE ALWAYS HAS THE SAME ADVICE
HOLD BINGO GAMES

WIZARD of ID


OKAY, WE'RE PLAYING A FIVE-DOLLAR NASSAU...TWO POINTS A HOLE, HIGH AND LOW, TWO BUCKS A POINT... DOUBLE ON BIRDS, BOBS AND GREENIES...
...A DOLLAR FOR HITTING THE GREEN IN REGULATION, AND A SIX-BUCK PENALTY FOR A THREE-PUTT GREEN
6-28
WELL, HOW DID WE MAKE OUT?
I DON'T KNOW— THE CARD WON'T BE BACK FROM IBM FOR THREE WEEKS

ANDY CAPP


WALK YOU BACK T' THE 'OSPITAL, SISTER?
6-28
ARE YOU TALKIN' TO ME?
WHO ELSE, DARLIN'?
FOR YOUR INFORMATION, I'M NOT A SISTER —I 'AVEN'T MADE THE GRADE YET
YOU 'AVE AS FAR AS I'M CONCERNED, KID, YOU 'AVE AS FAR AS I'M CONCERNED!

REX MORGAN, M.D.

BUT TELL ME ABOUT YOURSELF, KEITH! ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?
I'M FINE, VALERIE!
I'LL BE DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL TOMORROW OR THE NEXT DAY! THEN I'LL STAY WITH REX FOR A FEW DAYS BEFORE HEADING WEST!
BRADLEY EDGINGTON 6-28
I HAVE A FEELING YOU MAY NOT BE TELLING ME THE TRUTH ABOUT YOURSELF, DR. CAVELL! I'M TAKING A PLANE FIRST THING IN THE MORNING TO SEE YOU!
THAT'LL BE WONDERFUL!

RIP KIRBY

THANKS FOR EVERYTHING, RIP. YOU'LL BE GLAD TO HEAR THE MANGLER'S GOING TO THE NEW STATE PEN.
GOOD TO WORK WITH A MAN LIKE YOU, SERGT. BOB.
JUST BE SURE THE MANGLER'S NEW WARDEN DOESN'T KEEP AN OLD NAVY BALLOON AROUND, WILL YOU?
6-28
IF THE MANGLER EVER ESCAPES AGAIN, DESMOND, WILL YOU PLEASE KEEP IT A SECRET FROM ME?
ODD YOU SHOULD MENTION IT, SIR. I'VE ALREADY PROMISED MISS DORIAN THAT VERY THING.

JUMBLE®—*that scrambled word game*

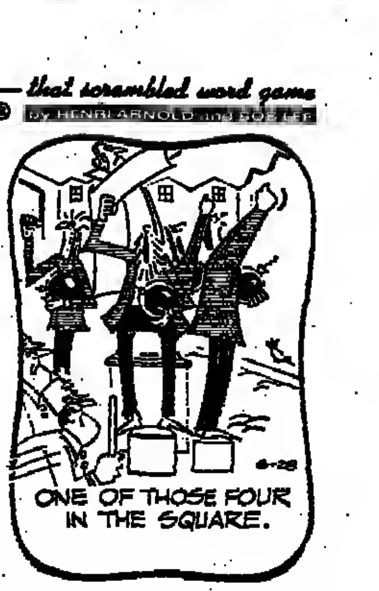
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WENYL ☐○☐○☐

MALGE ☐☐☐○☐

NUCHAH ☐○☐○☐☐

INGINN ☐○☐☐☐○


ONE OF THOSE FOUR IN THE SQUARE.
6-28

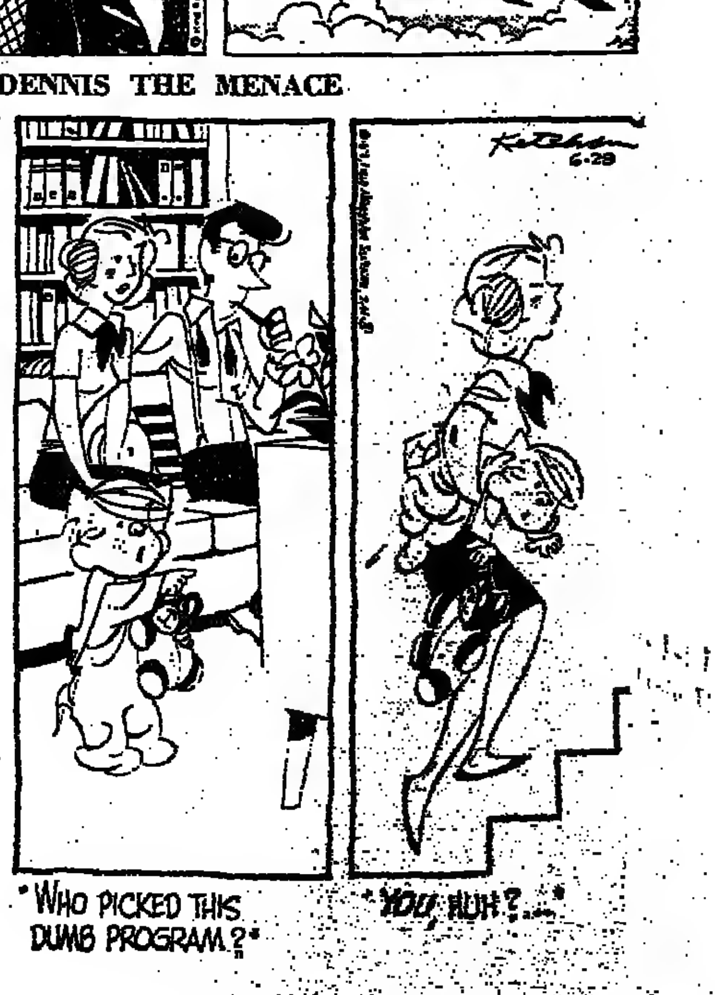
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here ○○ ○○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BULLY HOBBY SURELY CANYON
Answer: "The burden's on us - together!"—"C...."

DENNIS THE MENACE


6-29
"WHO PICKED THIS DUMB PROGRAM?"
"YOU, HUH?..."

صورة من الأصل

Connors, Tanner and Borg Advance

United Press International.

IAL HELP—Margaret Court is aided by a linesman a speck of dust got into her eye at Wimbledon.

Wade Struggles to Last 16

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, June 27 (NYT).—In the easiest match he has had so far, defending champion Jimmy Connors demolished Australian Phil Dent—the man who was two points away from upsetting him a year ago—6-1, 6-2, 6-2, to lead American Roscoe Tanner and Bjorn Borg of Sweden into the quaterfinals at Wimbledon.

Those feats were dwarfed by this year's agonizing episode of "The Perils of Pauline," featuring Briton Virginia Wade. For two hours it ebbed and flowed on center court, with the natives fearful as Wade led Janet Newberry, the U.S. No. 12, 6-2, 5-4 and match point, then dropped the ball on the ground and fiddled about.

The symptoms were recognizable. Her nerves were showing. Newberry passed her then with a backhand and five times reached set point before winning it at 8-6 as Wade volleyed wide.

As the fans writhed, the 21-year-old from California began to play beautifully. The games came a-running and here was Newberry at 5-1 and then at 5-4 in the third set with three match points. Tied to the railroad tracks with the locomotive roaring down, Wade wriggled free. She shrugged off the malaise and got moving.

This year, she has been one of the stars of the women's circuit and no longer considered vulnerable. Now the games came in bunches and here was a second match point at 7-6. Newberry angled the ball by her. Another. The American hit a foreband down the line. The fourth, now. Wade smashed it into the corner for the match at 6-2, 6-8, 8-6.

For 14 years, she has been here trying. "There was no way I was going to lose it," she said.

Tanner won from American Mike Estep, 9-8, 6-4, 6-2, dipping his backhand into open holes and establishing his repute as the fastest server in big-time tennis. There were complaints by both men about being relegated to No. 12 court, normally a practice area out in the boondocks. Even umpire David Morgan agreed. "I don't think it was satisfactory," he said. The gangways near it are narrow and there is no way of keeping the noise down.

Marty Riessen was beaten by Borg in four sets, 6-2, 8-6, 4-6, 6-1. It could easily have gone the other way. Riessen was serving for the second set and lost it, primarily because he couldn't get his flat, fast first one in the groove. He had the third set but by then he was spent. Borg was fleeter around court, surer of his angles.

Connors couldn't understand how easy it was. "That wasn't the Phil Dent I played last year," he said. "He must have been hurt. He was hobbling around and slow to the ball." Dent had played a five-setter in singles yesterday and doubles after that. Today before the match he was on the massage table.

At his best, he could not have won from Connors in this form. "I hit the ball very well," said Connors. "I practiced with Nastase for 15 minutes and he was imitating Dent's style." The hay fever is gone too. "I can see, I can hear," said the world's No. 1.

There was another surprise. Ohny Parun of New Zealand, the 15th seed here, was beaten by Alex Mayer on No. 1 court, the same place the American caused a sensation two years back by knocking out Ilie Nastase. Mayer won, 6-4, 9-8, 6-2, coming from 0-3 down in the second and 2-4 down in the tiebreak. He had a touch on the volley and found Parun vulnerable to the little soft shots angled across court.

And down there at the bottom of the draw, Rosewall and Roche will meet as seeded. Roche beat compatriot Ross Case by the margin of 6-2, 6-0, 6-3 to reach the round of 16 with Mayer, Tom Okker and Guillermo Vilas. Now Roche is being quoted at 12 to 1 and Rosewall at 33 to 1.

All eight women seeds reached the round of 16, although American Kathy May, unranked at home, was serving for the match three times against last year's finalist, Olga Morozova. The Russian would lure her to the net, exposing weakness on the volley, and then pass her. It was dicey for a while, but Morozova won, 4-6, 9-7, 6-1.

Defending champion Chris Evert, like Connors, placed on noisy court three, beat Kazuko Sawamatsu, 6-2, 6-2.

Billie Jean King defeated Julia Anthony, 6-2, 6-3, while Rosie Casals avenged her defeat last year by Linky Boshoff of South Africa, 6-2, 6-1.

There were 34,500 persons at Wimbledon today, making a total of 162,069 for five days, compared with a record of 153,287 set at Forest Hills over 12 days last year.

Tennis Results

MEN'S SINGLES
(Third Round)

Tony Roche beat Ross Case, 6-2, 6-0, 6-4; Tom Okker beat Kim Warwick, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Guillermo Vilas beat Ulrich Pinner, 6-2, 9-7, 6-4; Sandy Mayer beat Onny Parun, 6-4, 9-8, 6-2.

(Fourth Round)

Jimmy Connors beat Phil Dent, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2; Roscoe Tanner beat Mike Estep, 9-8, 6-4, 6-2; Bjorn Borg beat Marty Riessen, 6-2, 8-6, 4-6, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
(Third Round)

Billie Jean King beat Julia Anthony, 6-2, 6-3; Rosemary Casals beat Linky Boshoff, 6-2, 6-1; Evonne Goolagong beat Ilana Kloss, 6-3, 6-2; Margaret Court beat Renata Tomanova, 6-0, 6-0; Martina Navratilova beat Greer Stevens, 6-4, 6-3.

Betty Stove beat Sue Barker, 6-0, 4-6, 6-2; Olga Morozova beat Kathy May, 4-6, 9-7, 6-1; Lindsey Beaven beat Linda Mottram, 6-4, 6-2; Mima Jausovec beat Patty Ann Reese, 6-2, 9-7; Winnie Wooldridge beat Peggy Michel, 6-4, 6-4; Natasha Chmyriova beat Lesley Charles, 8-6, 7-5.

Chris Evert beat Kazuko Sawamatsu, 6-2, 6-2; Michele Gurdal beat Valerie Ziegenfuss, 6-3, 6-8; Jennifer Dimond beat Michele Tyler, 5-4, 6-4; Glynis Coles beat Patti Hogan, 7-5, 6-3.

Virginia Wade beat Janet Newberry, 6-2, 6-8, 8-6.

Bolt of Lightning Injures Trevino

OAK BROOK, Ill., June 27 (AP).—Lee Trevino was injured by lightning today while playing in the second round of the Western Open Golf Tournament, but he was not believed to be seriously injured.

Trevino, the current PGA champion and one of pro golf's most popular performers, and fellow pro Jerry Heard were taken to a hospital, where Trevino was reported to be conscious, sitting up, laughing and joking.

He was reported to have burns along the top of his left shoulder. Heard apparently was unhurt.

The two players took refuge under an umbrella near the 13th green when play was suspended because of a thunderstorm. A witness said that the lightning hit in or near a lake near the green and it looked like it went right through Trevino's bag and across his shoulder.

ındy Appears a Certainty Win Irish Sweeps Derby

ЗRIDGE, Ireland, June ters).—Carlo Vittadini of whose horses earlier this won the Epsom and Italian lassics, has a great chance a winner again in the weeps Derby at the Curmorrow.

lt Grundy, winner of the classic, is a hot favorite ıre Ireland's premier race urse of £65,358 ($150,323). dy already has made a ul trip to Ireland this from his Lambourn, re stable. In May, he scored an impressive victory in the Irish 2,000 Guineas—compensation for a narrow defeat by Bolkonski in the equivalent English classic at Newmarket two weeks before.

Earlier this month, he won the Epsom Derby brilliantly, turning on a burst of pace a furlong and a half out to settle the issue in a few strides.

Anne's Pretender, Hobnob and Nuthatch, who finished behind Grundy at Epsom, turn out against him again tomorrow, but are unlikely to give him trouble.

Pre-race betting suggests that the only runners with a chance against Grundy are the international trio King Pellinore, trained in Ireland, Sea Anchor (England) and Maitland (France).

Ridden by Piggott

King Pellinore, owned by New York businessman John Mulcahy, is trained by Vincent O'Brien and will be ridden by the leading contemporary classic-race rider, England's Lester Piggott.

King Pellinore has won both his races this season, by margins of six lengths and three lengths.

Sea Anchor won the first race of his career only a month ago, but he showed his potential by following that with a comfortable victory in the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot last week.

Maitland, who runs in the Daniel Wildenstein colors and is trained by Angel Penna, has won all his three races, two of them by runaway margins. Like King Pellinore, he is undoubtedly a good colt, but untried in the class of tomorrow's race.

It may be significant that Maitland and French champion jockey Yves Saint-Martin are making the journey to take on Grundy and his rider, Pat Eddery, the Irish-born champion of Britain. But the French colt will have to be something well out of the ordinary to deny Grundy his third classic victory of the season.

ances Slim U.S.-Soviet ck Meet

YORK, June 27 (AP).—.S.-Russia track meet, by a series of ill-defined an mysterious disagreeover television contract now appears to have lost ible chance of being held. American Broadcasting y and the Russian State tee for Television and have announced that they ocelled a $50,000 contract ise the meet.

s that contract which had d the Amateur Athletic last week to call off the

executive director Ollan said the contract was er because the AAU held l television rights to the He charged that the Rusad violated the terms of ontract with the AAU by with ABC. The AAU has ement with another net-

U said that "without the that would accrue to television, we are unable ce the trip."

er, Roone Arledge, presf ABC sports, said the s had approached the after they were unable sn answer on U.S. teleights from the AAU. ABC ently agreed to pay the $50,000 for the rights.

ecision to void the cones announced jointly by and Eugeni Oksiukevich, director for foreign relathe state committee.

ave tried every possible to insure that a meet e held," Arledge said in oent. He said ABC had to pay transportation to 60 athletes and 20 AAU to help defray costs, "but have received neither ce nor rejection."

Martin of ABC has been that we wouldn't accept ffer." Cassell responded s office in Indianapolis, took it, it would violate sent contract, and he's ering half enough to get m there."

only offering transportam New York to Kiev. But to bring all our athletes York from all over the States."

Takes 1st Leg ench Cycle Race

ENBEEK, Belgium, June).—Cees Priem of the ands today won the first the Tour de France Biace, beating Eddy Merckx ium in the sprint at the f the 94-kilometer ride harleroi to Molenbeek. cesco Moser of Italy, who e yellow jersey signifying leadership in the short ainst the clock yesterday, e overall lead.

Wing Ban Draws Criticism From Formula-1 Men

MODENA, Italy, June 27 (AP).—The Association of Formula One builders has blasted the International Sporting Commission (CSI), the sport's ruling body, for its ban on wings for racing cars next year.

The CSI said last week the aerofoil wings, which help to balance the car, were too dangerous and the builders would have to redesign their cars for next year's world championship.

The ban was prompted by an accident in the Barcelona Grand Prix earlier this year in which the Embassy-Hill driven by Rolf Stommelen of West Germany lost its wing and crashed, killing four persons.

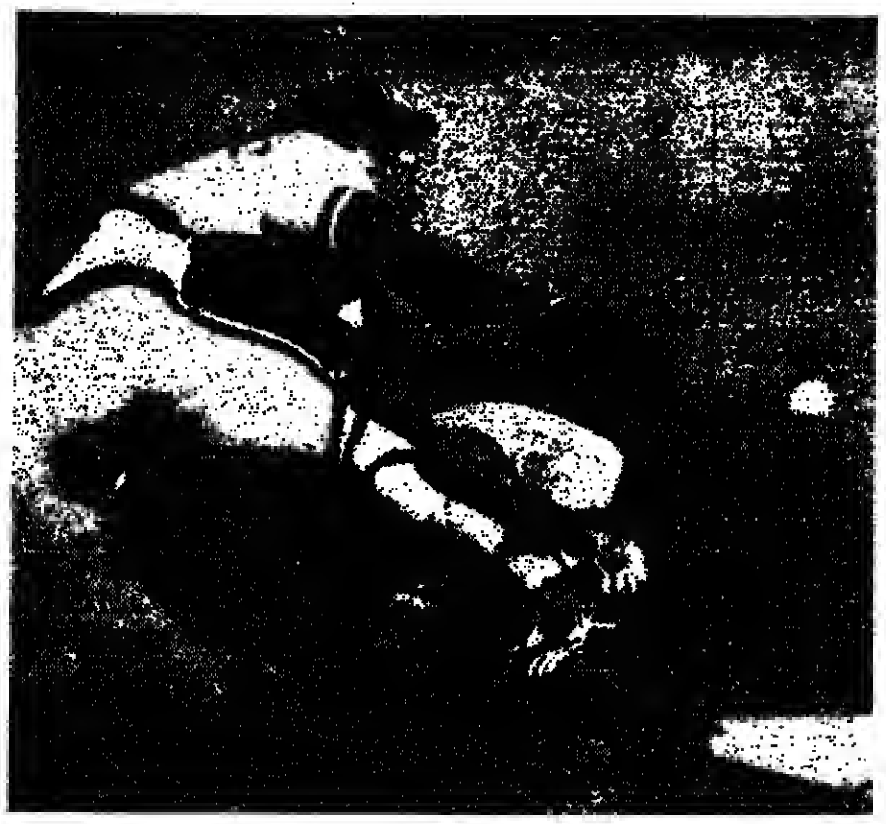
The meeting here was attended by Enzo Ferrari of Italy, and Colin Chapman, Frank Williams, Ken Tyrrell, Bernie Ecclestone, Max Mosley, Teddy Mayer and Peter McIntosh, all of Britain.

"The ban was announced without any consultation with the builders, and it is higly questionable that it can achieve the greater security it was meant for," said a communiqué issued at the end of the meeting.

The communiqué said the CSI had committed itself to name a special committee to study modifications for the racers, with at least two constructors on it.

"The Association of Formula One Builders demands the immediate appointment of this committee to discuss the technical aspects and the future of grand prix races," the communiqué said.

The meeting was held at the Ferrari headquarters of Fiorano.



Angels' catcher Ellie Rodriguez reaches in vain for ball as Royals' George Brett scores.

UPI

Ali Emotes on Ropes and Gloves

By Dave Anderson

KUALA LUMPUR, June 27 (NYT).—Possibly not since C. Aubrey Smith took his gin and tonic and departed with the British in 1957 has there been anything in Malaysia quite so official; also quite so incongruous and quite so amusing.

On a dais yesterday with pale yellow and red tropical flowers in the orchid-shaped softness of the Chempaka Room above the lobby of the Holiday Inn here, Muhammad Ali and Joe Bugner sat on each side of Tan Sri Abdul Aziz Yeop, the president of the Malaysian Boxing Federation, and in front of a huge green-and-white hotel banner that destroyed the whole effect.

Here they were amid some of the peaceful palm trees in Southeast Asia, but the banner made it look as if the gladiators had upstaged a convention of cement salesmen in a motel on the Ohio Turnpike somewhere.

They had gathered for the reading of the rules and the selection of the gloves for next week's world heavyweight title fight. Behind the gladiators were the American and English flags. Some peace treaties between nations have been signed with less ceremony. But in Malaysia the rites of boxing are taken very seriously. At least they were until Ali got bored with the formality.

"We are presenting the fighters," the Malaysian boxing commissioner said, "each with a boxing glove of Selangor Pewter."

Pretended to Punch

With an accent formed in London schools, the commissioner sounded like Alec Guinness playing a mod Malay chieftain. Ali accepted his 12-pound pewter glove, cast from Malaysian tin, and—holding it with both hands—pretended to punch Bugner with it. Even the challenger laughed. Then the commissioner began to drone the rules, one by one, as Ali yawned.

"... The fighters will not use the ropes," the commissioner said.

With that, Ali awoke. In his red-flowered Malaysian batik shirt, he leaned back and stared up at the commissioner.

"I can't use the ropes?" Ali asked. "I can't use the rope-a-dope?"

"You can use the ropes," the commissioner explained. "But not take advantage of the ropes."

"I won't hang him," Ali said.

The champion was really awake now. When the rules had been read, Ali's trainer, Angelo Dundee, and Bugner's manager, Andy Smith, each signed their acceptance. Then a dozen pairs of red boxing gloves, manufactured in Japan, were placed on a table below the dais.

"Red gloves!" Ali said. "Now we can't see the blood. The gloves should be white."

Ali leaned over the dais, then peeked back at the commissioner sitting alongside him.

"Are these gloves," the champion asked quietly, "large enough to put a horseshoe inside?"

"All we know," the commissioner replied stiffly, "is that they are eight ounces."

Gasped at Speed

The champion walked down to the table to find the gloves that fit best. He put several left-hand gloves on, testing them by jabbing at Dundee's upraised left palm. Some spectators gasped at his speed.

"I'm puttin' fear in his heart," Ali said, glancing at the 25-year-old challenger. "He's tryin' to be cool, tryin' to make me think and the world think that he's not psyched out. But he's scared to death."

He found the proper left-hand glove, then he quickly approved a right-hand glove.

"I'm so fast," Ali said, sneering, "I hit you before the cameras detect it."

Now it was Bugner's turn. He mostly tested right-hand gloves as Ali stared.

"I'm glad to have a boxer who can talk," Ali said. "You're handsome and intelligent. But after the fight you'll be ugly and illiterate."

Bugner was enjoying the byplay, rather than resenting it, as some Ali foes have. He even playfully grabbed Ali on returning to the dais.

"We're a photographer's dream," Ali said, laughing.

Now, with the gloves chosen, two of the commissioner's aides put them in separate red boxes. Each box was wrapped with white tape. The tape then was sealed with melted wax.

"Where they gonna put the gloves?" Ali asked.

"They will put them in the prison," the commissioner said, referring to Pudu Prison here. "In the prison for security."

"They didn't kill nobody yet," Ali said. "Might have to go to jail after. The gloves need a lawyer." Ali suddenly realized that this Malaysian precaution was unique.

"The gloves are goin' to jail," he said, his voice rising. "I been in boxing 20 years and I ain't never seen gloves put in jail. The poor gloves. The gloves need a lawyer. I never seen anything like this. They're puttin' the gloves in jail. Where in the jail, in a cell?"

"In a safe in the prison," one of the aides said.

"They're puttin' the gloves in jail," Ali repeated.

Soon the commissioner asked the fighters to determine the color of their trunks. Ali, as the champion, selected white.

"White looks better on me," Ali said, holding the white satin against his skin. "Black looks better on you, Joe, cause you're white. You can't see white against white. You don't want to get in the ring like you don't have trunks on. If you're white and trunks are white, it might confuse the people."

Bugner laughed, everybody laughed.

"You're too nice a guy, Joe," the champion said with a grimace. "I can't get mad at you."

Dolphins to Try To Sign Fullback

MIAMI, June 27 (UPI).—The Miami Dolphins have acquired the negotiating rights to former Washington Redskins running back Charley Harraway in an effort to strengthen their fullback position.

In return, the Dolphins last night traded tight-end Marv Fleming to Washington. Miami also received an undisclosed draft choice in the deal.

Harraway, 30, who spent five of his eight years in the National Football League with Washington, played last year with the Birmingham Americans of the World Football League. He became a free agent earlier this year when the Americans defaulted on aspects of his five-year contract.

The Dolphins said they would begin negotiations immediately with the 6-foot-2, 215-pound Harraway in the hopes of adding him to their fullback corps, which has been depleted by the departure of Larry Csonka to the WFL Memphis Southmen.

Dionne Will Play With NHL Kings

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT).—After landing Kareem Abdul-Jabbar last week for his Los Angeles Lakers, Jack Kent Cooke has executed another coup by acquiring Marcel Dionne for his Los Angeles Kings of the National Hockey League.

The announcement that the Kings had signed Dionne, an all-star center, to a five-year contract worth $1.5 million was made at The Forum, the Cooke-owned arena that is the home of both the National Basketball Association Lakers and the National Hockey League Kings.

Dionne, 23, had played four seasons with the Detroit Red Wings. He set a NHL rookie record of 77 points in 1972-73, broke Gordie Howe's Red Wings' record with 121 points in 1974-75 and set another record of 10 goals when his team was short-handed last season. He became a free agent after playing out his option last season.

Pirates' Rookie 5-Hits Chicago

PITTSBURGH, June 27 (UPI).—John Candelario was a baseball dropout at the age of 15 because no one would pay to see him play.

When he was attending New York City's Lasalle Academy, the baseball team folded in his sophomore year because "people just wouldn't pay to see baseball."

"My shool couldn't afford the program, so we concentrated on basketball and track."

So the 21-year-old Brooklyn native turned to basketball, his second love, and almost broke Lew Alcindor's rebounding mark. Despite scores of college basketball scholarships, he returned to the baseball sandlots after a three-year layoff because "my father's dream was to see me play pro baseball and I thought I had an outside chance at making Triple-A ball."

The Pittsburgh Pirates' rookie struck out a National League season-high 13 batters and allowed five hits last night in his fourth major league start and Rennie Stennett hit a three-run homer in the ninth which gave the Pirates a 5-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

Stennett homered off reliever Ken Frailing after going hitless against Chicago starter Steve Stone.

Candelaria fanned six of seven batters over one stretch before giving up a seventh inning homer to Andy Thornton, which cut Pittsburgh's lead to 2-1. Pinch-hitter Tim Hosley tied it in the eighth with a solo homer.

Stennett's homer scored pinch runners Mario Mendoza and Dock Ellis. Mendoza was running for Duffy Dyer and Ellis for Bob Robertson, who had walked.

Candelaria, now 2-1 with Pittsburgh, was brought up from the Charleston, W.V., farm club earlier this month because of injuries to several Pirate pitchers. He said then he didn't expect to stay, and wasn't sure even after hurling a four-hitter last weekend to beat the New York Mets and Tom Seaver.

Red Sox 6, Yankees 1

At Boston, Fred Lynn drove in three runs with a triple and a single and Carlton Fisk homered to lead the Red Sox to a 6-1 victory over New York behind Luis Tiant's seven-hit pitching.

The victory pulled Boston to within one-half game of New York, the American League Eastern-Division leaders.

Tigers 6, Orioles 5

At Baltimore, Detroit snapped a six-game losing streak when Gene Michael's eighth-inning single, his third hit of the game, drove in the winning run to beat the Orioles, 6-5.

Mickey Lolich pitched a five-hitter and struck out five to raise his record to 8-5 while Doyle Alexander was tagged with his fifth defeat against one victory.

Royals 7, Angels 1

At Anaheim, George Brett had a double and three singles and Fred Patek hit a two-run homer for Kansas City as Marty Pattin scattered nine singles, beating California, 7-1.

The victory moved the Royals to within 4 1/2 games of idle Oakland in the AL West.

Cards 4, Expos 3

At Montreal, Ted Sizemore hit a two-run homer, his first since last July, and Ken Reitz added a two-run single to highlight a four-run eighth inning St. Louis rally, defeating the Expos, 4-3.

Winning pitcher Lynn McGlothen worked seven innings to bring his record to 9-5.

Astros 8, Braves 4

At Houston, Roger Metzger and Doug Rader each got three hits to lead a 13-hit Houston assault over Atlanta, 8-4.

Atlanta committed five errors to assist in its own undoing. The Astros scored in each of the first four innings and chased starter Mike Thompson with a three-run second. J.R. Richard went the route for only the second time in 13 starts this season and brought his record to 5-3.

Giants 2, Dodgers 0

At San Francisco, right-hander Ed Halicki allowed only five hits while striking out six and walking two in stopping Los Angeles, 2-0.

San Francisco got both its runs in the first off loser Andy Messersmith. With one out, Von Joshua singled and went to second on a passed ball. He scored on a single by Bobby Murcer and Willie Montanez followed with a double to score Murcer.

Top Pacer Is Guarded Treasure

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, June 27 (NYT).—A lot of valuable horseflesh has taken up residence in these parts recently. And, with Muhammad Ali in Malaysia and Jim (Catfish) Hunter in Boston, it's entirely likely that the most important athlete in town for the next week or so will have four legs.

In fact, it's entirely likely that the three most important athletes will each have four legs, if you count Ruffian and Foolish Pleasure, who are at Belmont Park getting ready for their $350,000 match race a week from Sunday. But before they do their little number, New York will have had a look at the only creature around with a 24-hour guard, a pulse rate of 24, a record of 19 victories in 20 starts and a syndication value of $4 million.

His name is Nero, and he does precious little fiddling around once they turn him loose lugging a driver and sulky around the track—as they will tomorrow night at Yonkers Raceway in the $200,000 Cane Pace, richest race in the track's history and the first part of the Triple Crown for pacers.

Nero will have to win twice in order to win once, so to speak, because the race has been divided into two sections: seven horses each, with the top four returning for the final. Something like Hunter pitching both ends of a doubleheader or Ali going two-out-of-three against Joe Bugner. Not only that, but the supercolt drew the No. 7 post position in his division, which means that Joe O'Brien will be forced to steer him through the six other rigs to make sure he doesn't travel much farther than the specified distance of a mile.

Bad Posts Before

"I don't care to race Nero two heats this early in the summer," said Jim Crane, the trainer of the 3-year-old horse. "But there's not much that can be done about it. As for the seven-hole—well, he's pulled bad posts in four of his six paces this year, so I guess he's used to it. I guess he's going to have to prove he's the champion."

"He's like a thunderbolt away from the starting gate," another horseman reported outside Nero's barn at Yonkers. "His early foot is incredible, he leaves very quickly. When they turn him loose on a big mile track on a hot day in August, they think he can go in 1:52."

If so, Nero would be lowering the world record by almost four seconds, which may explain why he has plenty of company wherever he travels these days. He has been housed in a stall only 50 feet from the track's security booth, where two patrolmen stand guard, and a large glass enclosure about the size of two telephone booths has been erected within arm's reach of his stall. It is equipped with air conditioning, a television set and a few magazines, all designed to ease the vigil of Ben Benjamin, the horse's groom, and the two other bodyguards who are keeping watch around the clock.

Harness racing, like prize fighting, is a business that lends itself to gimmicks and promotional excesses. They are always dredging up trotters who supposedly thrive on artichokes or exotic food. They once even threw a farewell party at the Commodore Hotel for the great pacer, Good Time, who attended it. But this time they insist that the security hoopla is justified because somebody slipped Nero a nearly toxic dose of tranquilizer on the morning of a race at Indianapolis last summer. He was scratched that day, but since then he has traveled with one of the biggest entourages in sports.

Declined to Sell

He also has been insured for $2.5 million, and his owners have declined an offer of $3 million to sell him. They are Rene Dervaes, a pump supplier from Delaware, and Jack Nassau, one of his friends, who spotted a newspaper ad two years ago that urged people to invest in harness horses.

The ad had been taken out by Crane, a journeyman trainer who campaigns in Delaware during the summer and in California during the fall. And after Dervaes and Nassau had gone for the bait, he accompanied them to the Tattersall yearling sale at Lexington, Ky. Opening night tends to be the slowest at the sale, so a lot of high rollers were too late when Nero was paraded through the ring. When the bidding reached $20,000, everybody else dropped out and the three tourists suddenly owned a horse who obliged by winning 13 times in his 14 starts.

"He's the coolest, calmest horse I've ever seen," Crane said, nodding toward his Tennessee-bred hero. "He is totally at ease in the paddock. In his warmup miles, he just lollygags around the track with his tongue hanging out of his mouth. Once he gets behind the starting gate, though, he's all business."

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	40	28	.588	—
Philadelphia ...	40	31	.563	1 1/2
New York ...	34	32	.515	5
Chicago	35	35	.500	6
St. Louis	33	35	.485	7
Montreal	30	38	.446	9 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	45	27	.625	—
Los Angeles ...	42	33	.560	4 1/2
San Diego	35	37	.486	10
San Francisco.	34	39	.466	11 1/2
Atlanta	29	43	.403	16
Houston	28	48	.368	19

Thursday's Games

Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 2
St. Louis 4, Montreal 3.
Houston 8, Atlanta 4.
San Francisco 2, Los Angeles 0.

Friday's Games

St. Louis at Montreal, 2, N.
Chicago at Pittsburgh, 2, N.
Philadelphia at New York, N.
San Diego at Cincinnati, N.
Atlanta at Houston, N.
Los Angeles at San Francisco, N.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	40	30	.571	—
Boston	38	29	.567	1/2
Milwaukee	37	33	.529	3
Baltimore	30	38	.441	9
Cleveland	29	39	.426	10
Detroit	27	40	.403	11 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	45	26	.634	—
Kansas City ..	41	31	.569	4 1/2
Texas	34	37	.479	11
Minnesota	31	36	.463	12
California	34	40	.459	12 1/2
Chicago	31	38	.449	13

Thursday's Games

Chicago 8, Texas 3.
Cleveland 9, Milwaukee 2.
Detroit 6, Baltimore 5.
Boston 6, New York 1.
Kansas City 7, California 1.

Friday's Games

Oakland at California, N.
Minnesota at Texas, 2, N.
Kansas City at Chicago, N.
Cleveland at Milwaukee, N.
Detroit at Baltimore, N.
New York at Boston, N.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland ...... 030 011 022—9 10 0
Milwaukee ..... 000 000 002—2 6 2

Eckersley, Brown (6) and Ashby; Colborn, Champion (2), Austin (7) and Porter. W—Eckersley (5-1). L—Colborn (2-6). HR—Porter (7th).

Texas .... 000 010 101—3 8 1
Chicago .... 111 000 05x—8 10 0

Jenkins (8-8) and Sundberg; Wood, Gossage (7) and Downing. W—Wood (5-11). HR—Hargrove (8th), Melton (6th).

Detroit .... 220 100 010—6 12 2
Baltimore .. .. 031 100 000—5 5 2

Lolich (8-5) and Freehan; Cuellar, Alexander (2), Miller (8) and Duncan. L—Alexander (1-5). HR—Duncan (7th), Blaire (2d).

New York ...... 100 000 000—1 7 0
Boston .... 000 300 30x—6 12 0

Dobson, Lyle (7) and Munson; Tiant (11-6) and Fisk. L—Dobson (6-8). HR—Fisk (1st).

Kansas City ... 200 212 000—7 11 1
California ...... 100 000 000—1 9 2

Pattin (6-4) and Stinson; Figueroa, Scott (6) and Rodriguez. L—Figueroa (6-4). HR—Patek (1st).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago .... 000 000 110—2 5 2
Pittsburgh ..... 200 000 003—5 7 0

Stone, Frailing (3) and Swisher, Hosley (8); Candelaria (2-1) and Dyer. L—Frailing (2-4). HR—Sebner (6th), Thornton (4th), Hosley (4th), Stennett (4th).

St. Louis .... 000 000 040—4 7 0
Montreal .... 000 100 020—3 6 4

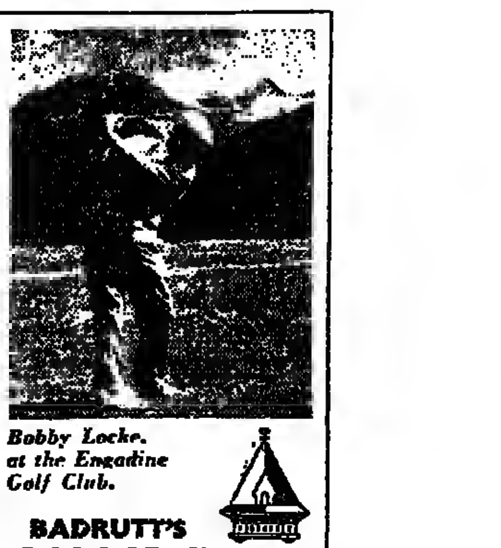
McGlothen, Garman (2) and Simmons; Fryman, Warthen (9) and Foote, Carter (6). W—McGlothen (9-5). L—Fryman (6-4). HR—Sizemore (1st).

Atlanta .... 012 000 001—4 9 3
Houston .... 132 100 10x—8 13 2

Thompson, Beard (2), Leon (6), Sosa (8) and Correll; Richard (5-3) and May. L—Thompson (0-3).

Los Angeles ... 000 000 000—0 5 2
San Francisco . 200 000 00x—2 10 0

Messersmith, Marshall (8) and Yeager; Halicki (3-4) and Rader. L—Messersmith (11-4).



Bobby Locke, at the Engadine Golf Club.

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Art Buchwald

Law 'n' Order

WASHINGTON—President Ford has come out with a very tough program against crime. His message to Congress took care of every type of felony except white-collar crime. I thought this was an oversight until I talked to a White House aide who said the President was still working on his white-collar crime program.

Buchwald

"The administration is going to get very tough on white-collar crime," the aide told me.

"What do you plan to do?"

"Well, any company that gives illegal campaign contributions to a political party will lose its private plane privileges for two weeks."

"That's good," I said. "What about executives who overcharge the government for defense work?"

"We're taking a hard line on that. Any company executive who overcharges the government more than $5 million will be fined $50 or have to go to traffic school three nights a week."

"That will make him think twice. Suppose an oil company juggles its books and cheats consumers out of millions of dollars?"

"It could never happen," the aide said. "But if it did, that company would be forbidden to advertise on TV football games for one year."

"Will you propose any punishment for grain officials who sell millions of tons of rotten wheat abroad?"

"We certainly will. Any grain official convicted of selling bad wheat will lose half his tax rebate for 1975."

* * *

"What about men in high government positions who abuse the public trust and accept graft from crooked contractors?"

"The President will refuse to appoint them to the U.S. Supreme Court."

"He really sounds like he means business," I said.

The aide said: "White-collar crime is a cancer on our society and we cannot tolerate it in a democratic system. The President has asked the Justice Department to root it out and make examples of the men who would flout the law."

"I guess that includes the drug companies that fix prices among themselves?" I asked.

"Of course. Price-fixing is one of the worst of all white-collar crimes because it hits everyone where it hurts most—in the pocketbook."

"Should drug company officials go to jail?"

"Only if they refuse to promise not to do it again."

"Now what about stock fraud where someone steals the savings of widows and orphans?"

"We think the widows and orphans should be given probation."

"No. I meant the men who perpetrated the stock fraude."

"We believe those matters should be settled out of court."

* * *

"Has the President made any provision in his white-collar crime message for real-estate operators and developers who sell faulty housing and worthless land?"

"Yes. Any real-estate operator or developer caught defrauding a buyer will not be permitted to buy U.S. government bonds for one year."

"That's what I call law and order. Now one more question. What penalties are you asking for a government agency that monitors your mail, breaks into your house, taps your phone and reads your IRS tax return without permission?"

"We are not asking for any."

"Why not?"

"The President considers them crimes of passion."

Prohibitionists In U.S. Seeking To Alter Image

WHEAT RIDGE, Colo., June 27 (AP).—The Prohibition Party opened its national convention here yesterday, planning strategy to try to change its image as a curious anachronism.

"It's not a one-issue party," said Ben Bubar, of China, Maine, the only candidate so far for the Denver-based party's presidential nomination. "The millstone around the neck of this party is the word 'prohibition.'"

Mr. Bubar, 58, superintendent of the Christian Civic League of Maine, was expected to become the party's official standard-bearer Friday, when more than 100 delegates meeting at the Beth Eden Baptist Church outside Denver also voted on a proposed platform.

Platform planks oppose abortion on demand, forced busing of schools, gambling and commercialized vice.

The entrance to the bullring, where things can go wrong. They can also go awry elsewhere.

Pamplona: Beware of Bulls, Fear the Runners

By Trevor Hayes

PAMPLONA, Spain (IHT).—Ever since the 1927 publication of Hemingway's "The Sun Also Rises," the events from July 6-15 in Pamplona have been part of Western mythology. Generations of Americans, as well as French, Germans, Swedes and Britons have flocked to Pamplona for carousing and running with wild bulls.

The Navarrans, at first pleased with the fame of their annual festival and eager for the business, erected a statue of their Nobel prize-winning *aficionado*, and the celebration of their patron saint, San Fermin, began to look like a combination of the Lost Generation's 25th reunion and Easter Week at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Many Navarrans now believe that the foreigners have ruined their fiesta. Prices have skyrocketed. Hotel rooms used to be hard to get; it is now difficult to find a park bench because of the huge numbers of runners.

Running with the bulls has become so dangerous that, as one Spaniard told a visitor, "It isn't much fun any more."

Over the 10-day haul, nerves fray. From the firing of the inaugural rocket at 12 noon on July 6 to the singing and dancing of the last night, a prodigious amount of wine is drunk and there is little sleep. Basques from the *pueblos*, many of them drinking seriously for the first time in their lives, roam the streets. There are incidents and fights. Sometimes, they lead to jail.

Much of the problem stems from the innocence of the visitors. For instance:

- A runner who attempts to leave the path of the bulls too soon may receive a good nudge from a police truncheon as he leaps for the barrier. A local runner would not make this mistake, having watched the *encierro* all his life. The barrier must be left clear for runners who are in real trouble as the bulls are actually passing. Early barrier lunging is considered cowardly and a danger to the later runners.
- Citing the bull in the streets, that is, making any motion to attract the bull's attention as he passes, is an offense punishable by beatings, fines and jail sentences. The beatings are usually administered by the irate crowd, the fines and jailings by the authorities. Throughout, there is a sense that everyone is waiting for these mistakes. Few warnings are given or received. The mob seems eager to teach lessons.
- Once inside the bullring, citing the bull is an even deadlier sin. Passing the bulls through the ring itself and into the corrals behind is one of the trickiest parts of the morning. This is the de facto "enclosing" to which the name of the event *encierro* refers. Special guides with capes pass the bulls and oxen through the ring. Any distraction of the bull endangers everyone in the bullring, especially the special guides and newly arrived runners coming in ahead of other bulls. It is usually not the runner who cites the bull who is hurt, but someone else near him who is not paying attention. Many times the basic misunderstanding may be of the nature of the fighting bull itself. These animals, as all Spanish runners know, are dangerous, especially when separated from the pack. The bulls running through the streets with the oxen may look as docile as cows. But any distraction could stop one, separate him from the pack and produce mayhem.
- The classic run is a short burst ahead by the lead bull until he is overtaken. At this point another runner leads the bulls on toward the bullring, and then another, and so on. The idea is to conduct the bulls through the streets. Some of the best runners have learned, judging their own speed and endurance, to stay in front of the bulls during the last 100 or 150 yards, emerging from the tunnel-like entrance into the bullring itself in that last fear-flung maelstrom which (sometimes only by inches) precedes the bulls.
- Other runners should not necessarily be trusted. While lives have often been saved by heroic and selfless acts by some runners, the spirit of things has changed. There are rumors of pushings and trippings.
- Another common way to get into trouble is to bulldog the wild cow which is let into the ring during the caping which follows the enclosing of the fighting bulls. Would-be cowboys are often unable to resist throwing the cows, and the results are catastrophic.
- Throwing anything into the bullring at any time is fairly certain to attract the attention of one of the small groups of vigilantes looking for foreigners to instruct. Even if the entire crowd is throwing bread, fruit, vegetables, bottles and seat cushions, it is best if the visitor abstains.
- All fights will become mob scenes. The Anglo-Saxon concept of fair play—fists and one to one—is not universally shared.
- Pamplona policemen are very patient. However, arguing or struggling with "enforcers of public order" is out of the question. After being taken away, a visitor, provided he has his passport, will be well treated. But policemen cannot be argued with in public.

The town hall of Pamplona has revealed plans to bar the hordes of nonspenders who camp outside town. A plan to lengthen the runway of the Pamplona airport to accommodate jumbo jets full of well-heeled tourists is under consideration. The feeling is, as described by one Pamplona *restaurateur*, "If we're going to have the San Fermin festival ruined, we might, at least, make money."

PEOPLE: *Princess Anne Walks Out Of U.S. Press Conference*

Princess Anne had been "in good spirits and cooperative all day long," said **Neil Ayer**, organizer of the three-day Ledyard Farms international horsemanship trials at Hamilton, Mass., near Boston, describing the princess's walkout at a press conference at Mr. Ayer's estate Thursday night. But when asked if "the accident of your birth" made Princess Anne feel different from other competitors in the trials, which opened Friday, the princess did not reply. Instead, accompanied by her husband, Capt. **Mark Phillips**, she headed for the nearest exit and refused to join in a group photo of the British equestrian team. The question was "inexcusable by any standards," Mr. Ayer said.

* * *

Meanwhile, the White House and Buckingham Palace announced that Princess Anne's parents, **Queen Elizabeth II** and **Prince Philip**, would visit the United States from July 7 to 11, 1976, to attend the 200th anniversary of the separation of the former British colonies from rule by the Queen's ancestor, **King George III**. The Queen's father, **King George VI**, was the only other reigning British monarch to visit the United States. He was President **Franklin D. Roosevelt's** guest in 1939, on the eve of World War II. Queen Elizabeth was a guest of President **Dwight D. Eisenhower** in 1959 at ceremonies on the Canadian border marking the dedication of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Queen will go on to Montreal to open the 1976 Olympic Games on July 17.

* * *

Abie Nathan, the Israeli peace crusader, and his 12-member crew headed his ship back toward Haifa, Israel, on Friday, renouncing a four-week effort to sail through the newly reopened Suez Canal. "I'm tired physically and mentally and disappointed after 10 years of trying to make peace from the sea," Nathan said.

* * *

A Southern Baptist preacher, the Rev. **Howard Conatser**, had been criticized by some members of his Dallas congregation for handling its 4,000 members with "too much" charisma. Whether to answer the critics or not, the Rev. Conatser surprised church-goers at a mid-week prayer meeting by passing the collection plates around — unheard-of at services other than Sunday morning ones—and then passed it back around the church members, telling them to help themselves. "It's God's money. If you need money and have asked God to help you get it, take what you need," the Rev. Conatser said. Most of the money

Abie Nathan

... back from S

was still in the plates after services, but at least one pe took some of it. A shab dressed young man was obse reaching into the plate, ren ing a few bills, and quoted saying: "Praise the Lord."

* * *

ANIMAL TIME: In New N.J., 12-year-old **Rahima Hoff** and friends swore they had five baby sharks fall out fire hydrant, and City Wel Director **James Buford** said girls were not crazy, they seen sharks. Neither he other city officials could say they got into the city's w system. In Miami Beach, Ch Petit, 19, was alive Friday tha to the transplantation of a h valve from a pig when a prob developed during open heart gery. Doctors said there was way of predicting how long pig's heart valve would func In Los Angeles, no one at city zoo knew that Twinklet a two-ton African black ri ceros, was pregnant, but she given birth to two little rhi Zoo attendants said the mat of Twinkletoes "must have b done at night, when no one around to watch." A conqu rooster who pecked out the of a raiding fox and chased out of the coop into the jaw a waiting watchdog was toast of the town in Penama a village in northwest Sp Finally, Jim Miller, vice-presi of a fishermen's club at Ha hill, England, warned that b ing by nude women in a l lake had prevented fish breeding.

SAMUEL JUSTIC

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Personal interviews will be conducted in Europe in the immediate future.

Send handwritten reply in English, together with recent passport photo and full length snapshot. Include date, time and place of birth and advise most comfortable method of direct contact for interview.

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